# The Centre Reporter.

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## THE CENTRE REPORTER.


FRED KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.


The Clinton Repubs announce themselves for Beaver for governor. Elk county also instructed for Beaver.

That New York Flower must be the last rose of summer.—Bellef. *Repub.*

Yes, and its going to be dreadful up-Hill business for you fellows in the Empire state.

The *Morning Patriot* has passed into the hands of W. P. Hastings, who has enlarged and improved it very much in every department. It keeps its good old Democratic ring. The editorials show evidences of ability.

The noise of the workman's hammer is now heard in the land in the erection of buildings of all descriptions.—Bellef. *Republican.*

Yea, and Cleveland is President, and things are not going to grass as thou didst say not long ago, sweet singer in Israel.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the witness stand as to the late railroad deals, tells a frank story and admits about all that Mr. Cassidy claimed, that the South Penn was purchased as a possible competing road, and that although the purchase was in the name of Pennsylvania Company, that organization is merely another name for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Gen. Beaver passed through town the other day in a carriage. He threw the pleasantest kind of a smile towards the REPORTER and was very handshaky with our people in general.

Gen. Beaver just now is Jumbo among the Republican herd of elephants, he only need look out that the bullgine of the bosses don't come in on him from the rear and knock him lifeless off the track. Rather let him plant himself so, that the cry will be along the road, "Clar de track, Gen. Beaver is comin."

The line of defense to be adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad in pending proceedings as to the absorption of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek roads is outlined thus: It will assert, in the first place, that the Pennsylvania Company, and not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is the purchaser of the franchises of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that the Northern Central Railroad Company has bought and is operating the Beech Creek Railroad. And, in the second place, it will inform the Attorney General that he is too late to stop by injunction a transaction that is already consummated, even if the Pennsylvania Company and the Northern Central Company were the owners of competing and parallel lines of railway, which they are not. The *Record* says of this defense, with a sublime confidence in the Pennsylvania courts:

It is a pretty well established principle of law that one cannot do by his agent what he cannot do by himself. The Northern Central Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company are only the convenient creatures of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They cannot go against its bidding. Their ownership of the properties in question is a dodge and a delusion which deceive nobody. No court will tolerate such a makeshift because of a daring attempt to override the provisions of the fundamental law of the State.

The *Times* says the man whom Congressman Boyle recommends for Federal office in the Southwestern corner of the State is ordinarily in imminent danger of being appointed, but the case of Isaac W. Rutter, whom he has designated for the Connellsville postoffice, may possibly prove an exception. It appears that Rutter was under indictment in Lancaster county twenty years ago on the charge of stealing a bag of clover seed and that the defence was that he borrowed the seed when the owner was absent and that he had no intention to defraud. Congressmun Boyle, however, was too smart to deceive a President so capable of "amazement and indignation" as Mr. Cleveland is, and he accordingly told the President the whole story with the utmost frankness. It is said that the President did not give much encouragement to the hope that Rutter would be vindicated with an office, but remarked: "I don't believe in hounding a man to his grave for a slip in his life years ago, but at the same time this administration can't undertake to defend every man's character for him." There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland is right in this. A man can live down an old charge by an upright life, but the people are growing awfully sick of the business of vindication by appointment to office. Mr. Rutter should be left to adorn the shades of private life in Connellsville.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### WHY THE DEMOCRATS ARE CONFIDENT

[Philadelphia Record, Ind.]

The lack of Republican interest in the Republican campaign in this state cannot fail to impress the most careless observer. There is good reason for it. The bosses and the boys who heretofore have looked forward to a sometime opportunity to share in the spoils of federal office have had the door shut in their faces. They now work without heart because they work without hope. The ablest and most influential Republican newspapers were hamstrung by the nomination made by the Republican state convention. They cannot support the ticket prepared for them without committing moral hari-kari, and as a consequence the canvass is left to drift along with no competent hand to keep it off the rocks or from sinking in the mud. The more ambitious young Republicans perceive that the movement upon the state treasury is only a preliminary step toward more substantial rewards, involving moreover a continuance of power in the hands of leaders entirely mercenary and unscrupulous, and offering no particular inducements to them. The "kickers" who put the value of honest government above partisanship ask themselves what is to be gained by a Republican victory this year, when the bosses they have aided in putting down are again at the front seeking to be trusted with important public functions. And so it is, the whole Republican organization is suffering with an attack of the megrims. The quiet, apathetic, monotony of indifference has finally been disturbed by the organization of Independent Republicans to oppose the nominee for state treasurer. He is the incarnation in politics of all that the Independents detest. He is a believer in machine politics and boss methods. He has been part and parcel of all the trickery and jobbery that have pervaded the administration of state affairs since he cut his political eye-teeth. To elect him is to undo the work of reform and to put back in power the class of politicians who, like Falstaff, consider it rather a proper thing to rob the public exchequer.

There is a sound and solid Republican majority in Pennsylvania which will be made sounder and solider for the important contest of next year if it is not handicapped by an unfortunate victory this year. The people of the state want proper railroad legislation, and they are heartily tired of the system of finances which permits the use of the public money for the promotion of partisan schemes. To fly in the face of this desire by the election of a lobbyist of the railroad companies and a dispenser of doubtful political patronage is a daring experiment with the public patience. The Independent Republicans show their independence to advantage when they refuse to have any hand in it. We are by no means sure that the Blaine majority can be all whittled away, but such things have happened. Mr. Cleveland had nearly 200,000 majority for governor of New York and only 1,200 for president.

## TROUBLE FOR THE BOSS.

The movement inaugurated by Independent and other Republicans opposed to the election of Colonel M. S. Quay to the office of State Treasurer, took decided shape in Philadelphia, on 29 ult., in the organization of a committee, which has declared its purpose to enter upon an active and aggressive campaign against the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. George E. Mapes, an ex-member of the Legislature, was elected to serve in the capacity of Chairman. There were quite a number of gentlemen present at the meeting, which was held in the law office of Lincoln L. Eyre, all of whom have entered heartily upon the work incident to a vigorous campaign. It is said the most encouraging reports were received, which show that a large number of Republicans of all sides sympathise in the movement, and who pledge their support to the Committee in its efforts to bring about the defeat of Col. Quay.

The Committee have the names of many Republicans who have seldom, if ever, cut their tickets, who have pledged themselves in support of the movement, but do not desire publicity at present.

Then, too, the Committee have the names of about fifty firms engaged in large business enterprises who declare that they are not only opposed to the election of Col. Quay, but that they will support Conrad B. Day, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. At least two-thirds of these have always voted the Republican ticket.

That myth, the greenback party, is to hold its state convention in Milesburg, in a few days. The greenback party of Pennsylvania is respectable in its make-up and is composed of P. T. Rynder, who lives at Milesburg. If Rynder has two nickles left he can treat the whole concern, and Kohlbecker's hotel will answer all the purposes of a dormatory, with room left for a traveler or two.

## A GREAT SOLDIER.

*The Military Record of Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay.*

It having been announced that the Republican candidate for State Treasurer would pass before the obvious Grand Army encampment as a soldier during the coming campaign, it is eminently proper that his military record should be known to the veterans whose suffrages he is now seeking. We have carefully examined the records in the Adjutant-General's office, and the following comprises his military history:

"Mustered First Lieutenant, Company F, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, June 29, 1861. Promoted to Assistant Commissary General of Pennsylvania, July 5, 1861. August 22d, 1862, Commissioned Colonel 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, nine months service, resigned December 7, 1863."

Here ends the record of Col. Quay—the first muster having been in Camp Curtin, and the service extending over a period of five days, and the latter of three months, and regiment having not yet faced the enemy, Col. Quay resigning precisely six days before the battle of Fredricksburg, which was fought on the 13th.

This is the military history of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, nothing more and nothing less—a man who never once listened to the music of the whistling Minie or the screaming of a shell, attending Grand Army reunions, and asking voters on the ground of having stood shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania's veterans in battle. The very sublimity of audacity is nowhere better illustrated.—Bradford *Argus.*

The idea of establishing more normal schools in this commonwealth is not looked upon with any degree of favor, the majority of the people agreeing with the expressed utterances of the Philadelphia *Record* which thinks that "there is no need for another, and there is no need for half the number now in existence. The money of the state is fritted away in these establishments, which, like scattering shot, hit everything but the target. They are really to a great extent private speculations, with only a colorable public utility. Any further money expended by the commonwealth for normal schools should go to improve the quality and not the quantity."

These normal schools are a wrong imposed upon the people, and we do not believe there is a warrant for them under the Constitution.

## THE GREAT RAILROAD DEAL.

*Interesting Testimony in the South Pennsylvania Injunction Suit.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The hearing before Master Weiss in the South Pennsylvania junction suit is in progress today at the Continental Hotel Messrs. MacVeagh and Logan represented the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Messrs. Cassidy, Snodgrass, Nead and Gendell the State. Lyman D. Gilbert and ex-Senator Gordon the South Pennsylvania, and M. E. Olmsted and S. R. Peale the Beech Creek Railroad.

The first witness was E. C. Knight, who testified that he had paid into the enterprise $76,000. He described how he came to become one of the syndicate, how he learned of the transfer to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and referred to conferences with Mr. Vanderbilt. The latter headed the list of subscribers with $5,000,000, and the other subscribers were Messers. Mills, Hostetter, Carnegie, Bagaley, Oliver, Lippencott, Williamson, Gowen, Lewis, Hutchinson, and the witness. Mr. Twombley was Treasurer of the syndiaate. The witness was a subscriber in the Beech Creek for $25.000.

Mr. Knight, on cross-examination, said that he expected to receive $200,000 in bonds and $160,000 in stock for his subscription to the South Pennsylvania, but did not know what he was to get for his Beech Creek subscription.

Henry Lewis testified that he had no interest in the Beech Creek road, and never did have. "As to the South Pennsylvania Railroad," he continued, "I subscribed $100,000 at the solicitation of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, who was then a receiver of the Reading Railroad, of which I was a manager. I was led to believe that the new road would prove to be of great benefit to the Reading. Of the $100,000 I subscribed President Keim took $40,000 and J. Lowry Bell $10,000. At the time I made the subscription I signed an agreement in the Reading Railroad office. When the last call of five per cent. was made the papers were full of statements that the South Pennsylvania would not be built. I then wrote to Mr. Twombley asking what it all meant. We afterward had a notice of a meeting of the syndicate to be held in New York. That meeting was merely for an informal talk. We were told that we would get a three per cent. security, with a guarantee of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. When we asked why we had not been notified of this before he replied that he did not know of it himself before. Then I said that the newspapers had for two weeks in possession of what information we were just getting then. About July 18 I with others met Mr. Vanderbilt at Saratoga, and we told him that we wanted the original contract carried out. Mr. Vanderbilt did not tell us exactly what he was doing, but he seemed to be interesting himself for the general railroad situation of the country."

The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow. President Roberts and Vice President Thompson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not be called as witnesses until Friday.

## A NEW POISON DISCOVERED.

It is well known that cases of severe illness sometimes follow the eating of cheese. In the United States, and in some parts of Germany, such instances are of frequent occurrence. We hear of similar cases too, in England and, though less often, in France. Among American dairymen cheese which produces such effects is known as sick cheese. Formerly this article was believed to be confined wholly to cheeses made in small quantities on farms. Some years ago, however, the reputation of a large cheese factory in Ohio was destroyed through the large number of cases of alarming illness arising from eating of its product; and more recently, cheese poisoning became so common as to excite alarm among dairymen. Finally, so many persons were poisoned in the State of Michigan by cheese made in one of its largest factories and by a thoroughly experienced maker, that it was decided to enter upon a search for the mysterious substance which was causing all the trouble. This work was undertaken by Prof. V. C. Vaughan, who lately presented a report of his investigation to the Michigan State Board of Health.

The samples of cheese examined had no peculiarities of appearance, odor or taste by which they could be distinguished from those of good cheese. Of two pieces, one poisonous and the other wholesome, a dog or cat would choose the good cheese, but the Professor thinks this is due to an acuteness of the sense of smell not possessed by man. The animals are not affected by eating the cheese. Possibly if a person tasted a cheese knowing that it was poisonous he might detect a sharpness of taste which would not ordinarily be noticed. But there is no certain means, aside from a chemical examination, by which a poisonous cheese can be distinguished from a wholesome one. The most trustworthy, ready method of examination is to press a slip of blue litmus paper against a freshly-cut surface of the cheese. If the paper is reddened instantly and intensely, the cheese may be regarded with suspicion. When treated in this way any green cheese will redden the litmus paper, but ordinarily the reddening will be produced slowly and will be slight. If the piece of cheese be dry it should be rubbed up with an equal volume of water, and the paper should be dipped in the water. Dr. Vaughan thinks that grocerymen should apply this test to every fresh cheese.

After a long and determined hunt the Professor succeeded in isolating the poison, which will now pass into chemical science under the name of tyrotoxicon. It is found to be a product of imperfect putrefaction in the cheese, and it occurs in the manufacturing vat, for the curd itself has been known to poison persons. Tyrotoxicon appears in the form of needle-shaped crystals, which are freely soluble in water. The smallest visible fragments of a crystal placed upon the tongue caused a sharp, stinging pain and in a few minutes dryness and constriction of the throat. A slightly larger amount produced vomiting, nausea, and diarrhœa. The isolated poison has a sharp, pungent odor, but in the cheese the taste and odor of the poison are both modified beyond recognition. The poison is volatile, and even poisonous cheese may be eaten after it is cooked.

The symptoms observed in cheese poisoning are similar to those caused by tyrotoxicon, with the addition of headache, double vision, and marked nervous prostration. In rare instances the sufferer dies of collapse.

## BOYS AND SMOKING.

One of the leading and standard papers of the country, the *Scientific American*, says: "The United States Navy annually takes into its service a large number of apprentice boys, who are sent all over the world and taught to be thorough sailors. It has been the policy of the Government since the war to educate the 'blue jackets,' upon the principle that the more intelligent a man is, the better sailor he is likely to become. There is no lack of candidates for these positions. Hundreds of boys apply, but many are rejected because they cannot pass the physical examination. The first question to a boy who desires to enlist is: 'Do you smoke?' The invariable response is, 'No, sir,' but the tell-tale discoloration of the fingers at once shows the truth. The surgeons say that cigarette smoking by boys produces heart diseases, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the rejection of would-be apprentices on account of this defect, comes from the excessive use of the milder form of the weed." This is a remarkable statement, coming, as it does, from so high an authority, and based upon the results of actual examinations going on day after day, and month after month. It should be a warning to parents that the deadly cigarette is sure to bring about incalculable injury to the young.

The cost of Plymouth's typhoid fever experience, through neglect of its water supply, in human lives was 107. The cost in money was nearly $60,000, in extra expenditure, and about the same in loss of wages from enforced idleness among the sick and those who had to wait upon and nurse the sick—in all about $120,000. Costly experience. Will Plymouth's people profit by it?

Centre Hall never has these epidemics because of its excellent water supply—it takes a little tax but saves enormously in doctors' bills and death rate.

The Democratic county of Clearfield has one hundred and twenty Sunday schools.

That may account for the "good" majority out there.

Decatur Wells, son of the Renovo postmaster, has been arrested for appropriating about $2,000 of government funds.

Cheering news comes from all quarters of a revival of busines, opening of furnaces and workshops.

## RAILROAD TYRANNY.

*Capitalists Whom High Freight Rates Drove From the Field.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—An instance of the tyranny of railroad companies to those who are so unfortunate as to be within their power has just come to light here. It serves to show how the industries of a state can be hampered, and how millions of capital can be prevented from finding profitable investment. A number of capitalists in this city who had a large experience in the manufacture of iron desired to enter into that business again, and proposed purchasing the iron ore beds in Centre county, for the sum of $400,000. They also proposed to erect a blast furnace upon the location at a cost of $400,000, and to hold in reserve $200,000 for working capital. The furnace was to have a capacity of 100 tons per day, and they figured that they could manufacture iron at that point at a profit, but when they came to inquire into the cost of freights over the railroad it was discovered that they were so high that the capitalists could not pretend to manufacture and compete with others. When the Beech Creek road was extended into the country the project was again taken up, but had to be abandoned as there is a prospect of that road going into the hands of the Pennsylvania.

## LEG CUT OFF ON THE RAILROAD.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2.—Captain Jesse March, of Petersburg, this county, met with a frightful accident last night, by which he lost his right leg, and will probably loose his life.

Mr. March was here on business during the day and was detained until after the passenger train west had gone and there remained no way of getting home but by a freight, which he expected would stop at Warrior Ridge, near Petersbrug. It did not do so, however, but slackened up shortly after passing the station, when he jumped off. He fell and his leg was thrown under the wheels. Amputation above the knee was necessary. The physicians have but little hopes for his recovery.

## PASSENGER TRAIN ROBBED NEAR ALTOONA.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 6.—As the regular passenger train from Holidaysburg was nearing Allegheny Furnace, this morning, four men took possession of one of the crowded cars, and while three of them intimidated the passengers with revolvers, the fourth went through the car and deliberately robbed such of the occupants as he choose to select. One of the passengers made a show of resistance, but he was attacked with a knife and cut through the hand. The conductor next grappled with one of the robbers, and was dragged out to the platform of the car and beaten with a revolver handle. The robbers then pulled the bell-rope and jumped off, escaping to the woods.


### BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, duggists. jan7y

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To present our beautifully illustrated magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work and territory desired. Address COTTAGE HEARTH CO., 014 Boston, Mass.


## THE FRENCH BEATEN.

London, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Mozambique gives details of the batle between the French troops under Admiral Miot and the Hovas at Tarafat, Madagascar, on Sept. 10, and says that the French forces were defeated. The Hovas occupied a strongly intrenched position, which Admiral Miot attempted to capture. After very severe fighting, lasting fully two hours, the French were compelled to fall back on Tamatave, which they did in an orderly manner, with a loss of thirty men killed and wounded.


With bright eyes and elastic step, yet gray, lusterless hair. It is unnatural and needless. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the black or brown prematurely lost, cleanse from all dandruff, and stop its falling. Don't surrender your hair without an effort to save it. oct

George Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., says, "Burdock Blood Bitters is the best preparation for the blood and stomach ever manufactured."

OCTOBER

is a good month for merchants to examine their stock ef Dr. Kessler's Celebrated English Cough Medicine and include a winter's supply in their next order. The people have found out by experience that it can be relied on in all cases of croup, whooping cough, colds, and lung troubles of any nature, and will have it. A good article draws trade while worthless preparations drive it away. It should be a source of satisfaction to a dealer as well to know he is giving good honest value for money received. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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Connected with the principal hospitals throughout the United States report very gratifying and satisfactory results from the use of McDonald's Great Blood Purifyer in all cases of vitiated blood, emaciated condition, enfeebled digestive power, malassimilation of food, &c. But few diseases can withstand its remarkable purifying, tonic and reconstructive power. Money refunded to all dissatisfied purchasers. Sold by J. D. Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co, Philadelphia Agents.


## DRIVING OUT FOREIGN LABOR.

### AN AEROLITE FALLS.

*A Tremendous Aerolite Said to have Fallen with a Great Noise in Pennsylvania.*

Clayville, Pa., Sept. 30.—The aerolite or metreoric stone, which caused the loud detonations heard throughout the greater part of Washington and Allegheny counties on Saturday last, fell upon the farm of Mr Buckland, in Jefferson twp., near the West Virginia line. Ellis Jones, a mail carrier, saw the aerolite in its flight through the heavens. His horse suddenly stopped, and he heard a noise like the roaring of the wind. Looking up, he saw moving high above him with incredible velocity a huge mass which he describes as resembling a great coal of fire as large as a barn. There appeared to be attached to it an immense flame of a deeper color than the coal, which tapered off into a dark tail with a sinuous outline. All in a moment, Mr. Jones says, the noise ceased, the fire-like appearance, the flame and black tail disappeared, and in their stead the meteor assumed a blue-white hue, which it retained until it passed out of sight.

When the stone fell it broke into three pieces. It is grayish in color, with a tendency to red in streaks, and is more than thirty feet square. The people are flocking to see the wonder in great numbers.


Thousands of able men fail in life for purely physical reasons. They are not torpid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of this world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. oct


Huntingdon, Oct. 4.—The last of the Italian and Hungarian laborers have been driven from employment at the furnaces and mines at Saxton and have left the place. The operators were well satisfied to get rid of these foreigners, especially as American workmen offered themselves on as advantageous terms. The late employes of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, at Riddlesburg, which failed so disastrously last year, have since been idle. A strong prejudice was the result of the employment of foreign workmen, which showed itself in some persecution of them and occasional violence, and which, with the willingness of the employers to make a change, led to the filling of the places of all of them with American operatives.


### NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at J. Zeller & Son's drug store, Bellefonte.


## DIPHTHERIA IN BEDFORD AND HUNTINGDON.

Saxton, Oct. 4.—Diphtheria has been prevalent to an alarming extent for several weeks past in this borough and the neighboring parts of Bedford and Huntingdon counties. A large number of deaths have occurred and there are many other cases that will probably prove fatal. It has been determined to close the public schools here and in the surrounding country if the disease should spread further within the next few days.


### A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Iowa, says, "My wife has been seriously affected with cough for 25 years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery did so, with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her."

Trial bottle free at Zeller & Son's, drug store, Bellefonte. Large size $1.


Heavy floods are reported throughout the eastern portion of Switzerland. Houses, cattle and other live stock have been swept away and the harvest destroyed by the floods.


Better stop your cough while you can. By and by nothing will do it. It is worth heeding, that Parker's Tonic is the best thing known for coughs, colds, torpid liver, kidney troubles and weak lungs. You risk your life in waiting. Take it while there is yet time. oct

### WILLING TO WORK.

The world is so crowded with indolent creatures,
Unsteady and ready all labor to shirk,
With delicate hands and with infantile features,
'Tis a pleasure to meet those willing to work.

Yes, really a pleasure to meet man or woman
Imbued with an earnest desire to take
Their place in the ranks with the helpful and human,
Who lovingly toil for humanity's sake.

There are those who are ready for frolic and pleasure,
And ready to eat of the fruits of the soil,
And ready to dance to each rollicking measure,
But never are ready to labor or toil.

They sit at their ease, while others about them
Are busy and anxious, and burdened with care,
And seem to imagine that, somehow, without them
The world would of beauty be wondrous bare.

All hail to the workers, who dignify labor,
With head, heart and hand well equipped for the strife!
No charity ask they of friend or of neighbor,
As bravely and boldly they start out in life.

They press in advance of the indolent creatures,
They drive out the lazy ones ready to shirk,
And stand in their places with resolute features,
The honored and fearless disciples of work.

We welcome them out of the school and the college,
We welcome them out of the mill and the shop,
And say, "Here's success to superior knowledge,
There's plenty of room for you all at the top!"

### THE ASTROLOGER ROYAL.

It was a long spell of stress of financial weather that drove me to take lodgings in Little Morgan street,

Little Morgan is a diminutive thoroughfare uniting two of the more pretentious streets that cross Cherry street, and Cherry is a quite considerable avenue that runs up on the east side of New York, two blocks from the river. Although considerable, however, it is but little known except to east side dwellers, and there are tens of thousands of New Yorkers who never heard of it. Naturally, Little Morgan street is still less known than its more important neighbor.

All these east side streets are a study to a philosopher. And this chiefly on account of their teeming population, and their busy industry. It is one of the most mysterios peculiarities of New York life—the steady never-ending industry that goes on in little ways and in unheard of places.

Property is valuable over there, and every inch of available house-room is tenanted by busy workers.

Little Morgan street follows the rule, and its three story houses present positive bee-hives of indefatigable toil.

In the one which I occupied there was half-a-dozen families, all engaged in producing and manipulating something or other to enable them to earn a livelihood. It might be rags or it might be millinery, or paper flowers; there was money to be made in everything, and this little house contained a score of people making it.

Not that they turned out much at the end of the year—if their years ever had an ending or beginning; but they managed to pay their rent and get something to keep them from starvation and freezing to death; and it is quite astonishing how many people there are in a great city who are satisfied with this degree of success.

I took no special, or indeed general interest in the other tenants, having my own rather disturbed affairs to consider; and after I had occupied my little hall-room on the second story for several months, there was but one of them who ever entered my mind as the subject of thought.

He was an old man with a stubby gray beard, a bald head with a few gray hairs in the neighborhood of his ears and who wore, most times, an odd-looking peaked woolen cap and spectacles.

I saw him nearly every day, either coming from or going to his room in the garret. A man with rather an amiable expression of countenance, and also thoughtful looking. The people in the house called him "Old Simon."

One day I asked a young man who occupied a room next to mine—a reporter for a cheap daily paper, he was—what was the old man's trade or profession? The man in question grinned, and remarked that he looked like an "old fence," meaning thereby, as I concluded, a receiver of stolen goods. But he observed immediately after that he was only joking, and, said he, "the old 'duffer calls himself 'The Astrologer Royal,' whatever that is."

The name stuck in my mind, and I caught myself frequently wondering what could have induced the quiet-looking, harmless old party to give himself such a quaint, sixteenth-century appellation.

One day the old fellow had a visitor. She was a decent looking girl, though with rather a wild look in her eyes, and somehow I thought I traced a likeness in her face to the "Astrologer Royal" himself, as I casually met her on the stairs.

She disappeared after that day, but a week or so later, as I went out pretty early in the morning, I met her returning and carrying a heavy bag by both hands, trying as well as she might to lug it up stairs.

I had not quite lost all my politeness during my sojourn in Little Morgan street—though the locality and its inhabitants were not encouraging to courtesy—and I offered my assistance. She accepted it willingly, remarking that "the brute of a boy that brought it wouldn't take it up without another dime."

On reaching the upper floor with the bag, my companion relieved me of it, and carried it into a room, of which she had the key. I rightly assumed that she intended lodging there.

"I expect my uncle isn't up," she remarked, as I turned to go down stairs again, after she had thanked me for my trouble.

I observed that I thought it more than likely, as I seldom saw him stirring so early, and went on my way.

After that, when I met this young person we exchanged greetings, and so, in a sort of way, became acquainted.

One day we held quite a conversation on the door-step, and I ventured to satisfy a little curiosity I felt on the point, by asking her why her uncle dignified himself by the extraordinary title of "Astrologer Royal."

She laughed, and replied: "Why, you see, sir, he is an astrologer; and he says that his great, great, great—I don't know many greats—grandfather, was the Astrologer Royal to some King of England. I've heard him tell it so many times I can't forget it—or I couldn't remember it."

"Do you mean that he practices astrology now?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; he makes his living out of it, such as it is."

"Clearly, then, it is not a very lucrative profession."

"Well, no; not the way he does business."

"And how may that be?"

"Why, he gets acquainted with people, and then he gets interested in them, and so he tells them all they want to know for nothing."

"Not much money in that," said I, laughing. The girl laughed.

By the way, it struck me just then what a sweet smile she had. And whether I expressed so much in my rather admiring gaze or not, I don't know; but she blushed suddenly, and remarking that she had something she must attend to, she left me.

I caught myself thinking of this girl a good deal that day; and indeed for many days afterwards. She was not pretty, yet there was something very winning and attractive in her. Her name was Myra, she told me, after a while—Myra Gaines. And her uncle's name was Simon Gaines.

I learned, later on, that he had a certain run of customers, on whom he used to call pretty regularly. After a while I found out, too, that some of these customers were business men in good position, who would actually, to some extent, guide their affairs by the old Astrologer's advice.

At last Myra took me to his room one day, and presented me in due form. He was good enough to remember that he had seen me frequently, and to enter into conversation with me. Naturally this turned on astrology, and old Simon explained this science—as he termed it.

"For you see there is no humbug about it, Mr. Malden," said he, earnestly. "There cannot be. It is all strictly mathematical. We get the place of the planets at the hour of birth from the astronomical ephemeris in the Nautical Almanac, and there can be nothing more scientific than that now, can there?"

I was obliged to admit that the Nautical Almanac was a strictly reliable guide.

"The only arbitrary thing about it is the meaning, the nature of the influence of the planets; and that was settled for us thousands of years ago by the Chaldean soothsayers. And it does seem to me that their word is as good as that of Moses and Abraham, and the rest of the Hebrew prophets,"

And here the old gentleman gave a beneficent smile, which was quite reassuring—if one had any doctrinal doubts in his mind, which I am bound to say I hadn't.

Then he insisted on drawing my horoscope. I was fortunate to know the date and hour and place of my birth, and after figuring a little with the help of an old almanac, which he seemed to prize very highly, and a "table of houses," as he called it, which he described as simply invaluable, he produced my 'Figure." It was a circular diagram divided into twelve parts, which were astrological "houses."

There were the house of "Wealth," the house of "Friends," the house of "Sickness," the house of "Death," and a lot more of them. In these he wrote the astronomical signs of the planets; and, in figures, their places in the heavens at the hour of my birth—that is, all the planets that were fortunate enough to have been above the horizon at that important moment. After that he studied the whole business, for a while; and then he turned on the information.

And what a yarn he did spin! I am bound to admit he told me any number of things that had actually happened, and laid out the geography of my life, to date, pretty acurately.

"And just here," he observed, placing his finger on the sign of Uranus, in the house of "Friends:" "just here our lives seem to mingle—only for a little while, though," he added, musingly, and then he gave me a searching look, which made me wonder if I was going to come up some night and kill him with a hammer, on account of suppositious money-bags, hidden away in that old cobweb-covered secretary that stood against the wall.

I noticed that he looked at Myra, too, who had been sitting near us, patching up some of the old gentleman's well-worn garments.

"You have had a rough time of it, my son," said he, presently; "but your troubles are pretty nearly over. You are going to have a great stroke of fortune after a little. But I shall not be here to see it."

The last remark struck me as exceedingly odd; and I looked at Myra, wondering how she would take it.

She had dropped her work, and was looking fixedly at the old man; and I noticed the wild look in her eyes, of which I have spoken before, was more than usually evident. A sort of cold chill came over me—what they call "goose flesh"—and I rose hastily, and made an excuse to go.

It was perhaps a week after this that one night when I had been detained late at my work, I found Myra at the door as I reached the house.

"Oh! I am so glad you have come," she said. And she grasped my hand, and I felt that she was trembling.

I had grown to think a good deal of Myra by this time, and I began to soothe her—just for all the world as though I had some secret right to do so. She seemed to take it in good part, too, I was glad to observe.

"Uncle has acted very strangely today," said she, when she had recovered from her disturbance a little. "He has not been out, and has been fixing up his papers, and writing all the time. Every little while he stops and looks at some funny little things he has on the table, like sticks of white wax. He handles these, muttering to himself, and he won't let me go into the room, though I have looked into the door several times."

Old Simon's room was directly over mine. While these words were being said by Myra we had ascended the stairs, and I had entered my room and lighted my lamp, she was standing by the door. Just as she finished speaking we heard a crash overhead, as if some one had fallen. With one look at each other we hurried up the stairs, and approaching the door of the old man's room, I opened it hurriedly.

He was standing with his back to the door, and did not hear us enter.

He had on his long dressing-gown and cap, which he always wore in the house, and was leaning over the table in the middle of the room.

With one hand he held the candlestick firmly, and with the other he was about to burn in the flame one of the small white "funny little things," of which Myra had spoken to me.

They appeared to me to look like sticks of lunar caustic; but there was something in the position and action of the old man, standing thus in the dead of night, his position presenting the appearance of one about to do some terrible thing, that made me make up my mind it was not that he held in his hand, whatever else it might be.

The noise we had heard appeared to be explained by the fact that a heavy chair lay overturned upon the floor.

It seemed to me that he must have faltered, and drawn back from executing his intention, and have thrown down the chair by a sudden involuntary movement.

We stood silent, her hand clasped in mine, gazing horror-stricken—for no obvious reason, and expecting—we knew not what,

"Surely," I thought, "there can be no harm in burning that little white ——." At that moment it touched the flame. In an instant there was a terrific explosion,

I had just time to drag Myra from the room and slam the heavy door, and then from within there rose the most appalling screams, confused sounds, as of persons wranging in deep and angry tones and a succession of fearful explosions that speedily waked every one in the house, so that the little hall was crowded with excited and frightened people, mostly in their night attire.

I could no longer bear the suspense, but opened the door wide.

I was thunderstruck.

From the terrible noises I expected to find the roof blown off, and the room doubtless, on fire,

There was total darkness.

Some one brought a lamp, and taking it in my hand I entered.

On the floor lay the body of the old man, his face blackened beyond recognition, his right hand blown off, and the stump seared as though with a hot iron.

The candle was melted down in its socket, and the candlestick itself was a mass of molten iron.

The solid old mahogany table was burned black, the top being actually charcoal.

There was not the slightest sign of fire, and no other damage done whatever.

On the table, however, I saw a number of small objects, which shone brilliantly as the light from the lamp flashed upon them.

Acting on a sudden impule, as I placed the lamp on the table, and while every one else was surrounding the prostrate form of the old astrologer, I swept those shining objects into my coatpocket, without any one observing me.

The old man was, of course, stone-dead. A doctor was sent for, and that was all the information he could give.

A coroner's inquest held the next day fared no better, and the occurrence was set down as a terrible mystery.

The tenants, many of them, moved away, scared by the horror of that night.

Myra mourned her uncle, for she really loved the old man; and clung to me assuring me that I was the only friend she had in the world, now that he was dead. I found a respectable boarding place for her and another for myself near by; having first, however, made it pretty certain that we should not long live separate.

For I knew already that I loved her; it did not take me long to find out that she loved me. And the shining objects I had secured proved to be diamonds, worth about fifty thousand dollars.

When I had sold them for that sum, I told Myra, and gave her the money; informing her that in the absence of a will, and the old man having no other relatives, she was the heir-at-law.

A suggestion on my part that, in view of her unexpected accession of fortune, she might decide to make osher disposition of herself than she had previously indicated as her intention was met after such a fashion that I never ventured to repeat it.

And so Myra and I were married, and have lived comfortably and happily ever since on the income of the diamonds the "Astrologer Royal" gave his life in creating. The secret of their manufacture died with its discoverer.

### Original Forests.

If the original forests of the States of Indiana and Ohio were standing to-day, their valuation would be many times greater than are the farms which they were sacrificed to improve. In making their farms the settlers in those States destroyed millions and millions of dollars' worth of black walnut. Miles and miles of fence were laid with black walnut rails. An old farmer says that only thirty years ago he began making his farm, and that he worked eight years in clearing it of the walnut timber, eighty acres of which he burned up. After thirty years of cultivation the farm is worth $8,000. If it had its walnut timber back it would be worth more than $100,000.

It is asserted that it was Colonel Cleary who, when up in a balloon, yelled, "Bejabers, if yez don't pull it down I'll cut the ropes."

### An Uncommon Proceeding.

"How cold it is growing," said Miss Wait, the teacher of the common school in the the then brisk little manufacturing village of Shattuckville, Franklin county, Mass., as she tied on her soft blue hood, buttoned her warm flannel cloak, looked at the window fastenings of the not over-commodious or attractive but snug school-room, locked her desk and carefully shut the damper of the air-tight wood-stove preparatory to quitting her domain of labor for the night.

As she had picked up her rubber overshoes and stopped to draw them over the shapely kid boot, she cogitated:

"Oh, dear! Tommy Howe's red toes sticking so pathetically through those old gaping shoes fairly haunt me. I wonder if in this prosperous, busy village, there is no way of getting that poor child decently clad. I must think it over and see what I can do about it."

Twenty-four hours later the leading man of the village, and the owner of the little factory there, who, years before, when a poor boy, had stranded down from Vermont to this little hamlet, eccentric and brusque, but kind-hearted, keen-eyed, and observant of all that was going on in his domain, was walking along the street and met a bright eyed and sprightly lad of 10 speeding ahead with that amusing, unconscious consequential air that a boy carries with his first bran new pair of boots.

"Old Sam" Whittier as this gentleman was familiarily called, not by reason of advanced age by any means, but because of his supremacy as the mill owner and employer of all the help in the hamlet, took in the situation at a glance, and called out to the absorbed child:

"Hullo, youngster! where d'ye get them fellers?"

"Teacher gave them to me, sir," and the lad's tattered cap came quickly off, and he stood with it in his hand.

"Does she buy boots for all the boys in the school?" was growled out.

"Guess not but she bought Joe Briggs a speller and Jane Cass an arithmetic, and she gives away stacks of slate-pencils and paper and ink and such things."

"What made her buy them nice boots for you?"

"She said she wanted to, sir; and when I said I had no money to pay her for them, she said she'd rather be paid in perfect lessons, and I will try my best to pay for them in that way you may be sure, sir."

"Pretty good sort of a teacher, is she, bub?"

"Oh, yes, indeed! I guess she must be the best teacher that ever lived, sir—she tells us about so many things that we never knew before; and she wants us to be good and honest and not tell lies, and she says we will be men and women by-and by, and she wants us boys to know something so we can own factories our own selves some time. The other teachers we've had only heard our lessons and let us go, but she's so different!"

"Well, well, bub. I shall have to think this business over a little. Now run along, and go to scratchin' over them 'perfect lessons.' I don't suppose you'll find a person in Shattuckville a better judge of perfect lessons, or how much they are worth, both to the teacher and the scholar, than 'Old Sam' Whittier. So, bub, look after your ways, and I shall look after you."

The next morning a little note written in a coarse business hand was dispatched to the teacher by the hand of one of the children. It ran as follows:

"Miss Wait: I have heard of some rather uncommon proceedings on your part as teacher toward your scholars. I would like to inquire of you personally as to particulars. Will you do me the favor to run over to my house directly after the close of your school this afternoon.

Samuel Whittier."

"What can I have done?" thought the little teacher, in such a perturbed state of mind that she corrected Johnny Snow's mistake in his multiplication by telling him seven times nine was fifty-four. Indeed, she let the mistake go so long that every little hand belonging to the secondary primary class was stretched up in a frenzy of excitement. "Let me see; what is it I have done the past week? I switched Bobbie Baker pretty smartly, to be sure—and I kept Sam Woodruff after school—and I kept Marion Fisk in from recess for whispering; but I must keep order. Well, dear me, I have tried to do my duty, and I won't worry;" and Miss Wait resolutely went back to "seven times nine," and so proceeded in the usual routine.

But she ate no dinnes that noon, and had a decided headache as she crossed the big bridge over the hill to the mill-owners residence.

"I shall not back down in anything where my clear duty and self-respect are involved," thought she. "I have set up a certain ideal as to what a teacher of these common schools ought to be, and I will, God and my mind, good courage and health not forsaking me, bring myself as near to it as possible. Moreover I will not consider in the premises whether the scholars are children of the rich and learned or of the poor or ignorant. For the time being God has placed in my care ragged, dirty little wretches of a factory village, as well as clean, well-dressed, attractive children."

"Good evening, good evening, ma'am," said "Old Sam" Whittier, in his gruff way, meeting the teacher at the door. "As I said in my note to you, I heard to-day of some rather uncommon proceedings on your part. I saw, ma'am, little Tommy Howe in a new pair of boots this morning. Do you know how he came by them?"

"I bought them for him, Mr. Whittier," wondering whether the local magnate suspected the poor child of stealing.

"Oh, you did! Are you in the habit of furnishing your scholars with such articles? Was the providing of boots a part of your business contract with the committee? If it was, I can put you in the way of buying boots at wholesale in Boston, where I get my supply for my store."

"It will not be necessary, sir," replied the teacher, with dignity. "I thank you for your kind offer, however."

"Why did you furnish boots in this particular case, if I may inquire?"

"The lad is very poor. His mother has her hands full with the smaller children. Tommy is learning rapidly; I see marks of rare intelligence in him. It would be a pity to have him taken out of school at this time when he is so much engaged. Should he continue coming clad as he was in such weather as this he would be ill soon. I could not take the risk in either case."

"Are you able to let your heart get the better of you in this way?"

"I have my wages only," replied the young woman, with dignity.

"Then you probably will have to retrench not a little in your own expenses."

"If I do it will harm no one's purse or pride but my own. In this instance it may be the matter of a pair of gloves or an ostrich tip with me. With him the act may make a difference that shall be lasting through time and eternity."

"You have been attending that school over at South Hadley, I hear?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you been through it, or graduated, as they call it?"

"Oh, no; I have attended but two terms. But I am fully determined to complete the course."

"Hum—all right. Miss Wait you seem to be doing some good work among the children over the river there. I am going to think it all over; but look here—if any more of those little rascals need boots, let me know. I shall consider it a privilege to provide them. You know I can obtain them at wholesale—ha! ha!" and the now greatly relieved teacher's interview with the mill owner ended.

"If she goes on teaching on and off, and then taking a term on and off at Mount Holyoke, she can't graduate for years," ruminated Old Sam Whittier, as he watched her tripping on over the hill; "it's ridiculous.

And so it came to pass, when Miss Wait was paid her small salary at the end of the term, she found in the envelope containing the order on the town treasurer a check with a slip of paper pinned to it, reading thus:

"This may be uncommon proceedings, but I thought it over and have concluded that you had better go right along in your studies at South Hadley until you graduate. After that, with your pluck and principle, you will be able to invest in boots or books, or in any way you see fit.

Very truly yours,
Samuel Whittier."

I leave this true little sketch without comment. It carries its own lesson, both to struggling young teachers with hearts and brains, and to prosperous men of affairs who may lend a helping hand to deserving ones.

### Slaves of Quinine.

"Have you noticed the growing use of quinine?" a druggist in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, asked. At the same moment he bowed and smiled to a tall, red-whiskered man who strolled in.

"Just watch this customer," he said

The man was very thin and cadaverous looking. Without saying a word he walked up to the soda fountain, and the boy drew out a pill box, poured three pills into the palm of the customer's hand, set a glass of mineral water in front of him, and turned to the next customer. The tall man swallowed the pills, drank the water, turned on his heel, and stalked away with another pleasant nod to the proprietor.

"That costs him a dollar and forty cents a week," said the proprietor, "and before long it will kill him. He started to take one five-grain pill every night about six months ago; he now takes fifteen grains a night before he goes home, so that it will brace him up for his dinner. Within a month he will be taking twenty grains a night. Of course he takes it home beside what he gets here. I've gone out of my way three or four times to warn him but his answer is a simple one; he says quinine makes him feel cheerful and strong, and that it has no ill effects. He tried stopping it once, and caved in; hence he wants to know why he should stop. You can't combat such reasoning as that."

"Have you many such regular customers?"

"Well, to be accurate, we have only three men who come in every day and pay at the end of the week, but there are many others who take their quinine as regularly as most drinking folks take whiskey It is certainly a great temptation to weakly organized and frail people. All they have to do is to swallow a pill or two, and they feel robust, wide awake and cheerful. The practice grows on them continually, and it seems to be spreading, for our sales of quinine are constantly growing. A good proportion of the custom comes from women who grow fatigued or weary while shopping, and who, instead of buying nutritious luncheon, resort to the insidious quinine pill."

A grocer displays the suggestive sign: "If you want soft soap do not fail to give me a call; I'm sure I can give satisfaction."

"What's the freight on that?" inquired a man with a box, of the clerk at the depot.

"I'm a freight to tell you, lest you think it "too much," was the reply of the smart clerk

Chicago physicians are grumbling about the scarcity of subjects for dissection. Well, suppose they use some of the young graduates of the medical colleges. They will make as good subjects as any other people.

There are stables in which one might find nothing disagreeable, and in which the air is purer than in many dwelling houses. A man whose house is not perfectly clean will never have a clean stable, simply because he does not know what perfect cleanliness is.

## HORSE NOTES.

—Robert Bonner has been driving Pickard on the road.

—Maud S. and her driver, W. W. Bair, have parted company for the season.

—The Suffolk and Point Breeze entries close at Broad and Chestnut streets on October 5.

—The fund for the benefit of the mother of Jockey Moran foots up the respectable total of $2464.

—Whitesocks, the winner of the 2.40 class at Cleveland this week—best heat 2.28½—is by Alcantara.

—The well-known ch. g. Sir Roger has been purchased by James Potter, of Providence, R. I., for $3000.

—R. J. Cadugan recently sold a 6-weeks old filly, a full sister to Bayonne Prince (record 2.21¼), to Mr. Backman for $1000.

—It is said that Harry Wilkes, Maxey Cobb and Majolica will trot for a purse at Fleetwood Park at the end of this month.

—Jack Phillips' colt by Nutwood, out of Ella Madden, ran against a fence and broke its neck at Suffolk Park recently. Phillips valued the colt at $2000.

—J. B. Ferguson last week purchased from J. S. Shawhan, at Lexington, Ky., the 2-year-old filly Blue Hood, by imp. Blue Mantle, dam Bayadere, for $775.

—Fanny Witherspoon's two miles in 2.45 at St. Paul, Minn., on September 15, is the best on record, beating Monroe Chief's 1882 performance by one second.

—Having passed through an arduous campaign the crack 3-year-old Joe Cotton has been let up in his work, and will not appear on the turf again this year.

—At Sacramento, on September 12, Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, trotted in 2.19½, thus beating the 4-year-old stallion record.

—Norman Smith succeeds K. K. Alcock as trainer of George Lorillard's Westbrook stable. Alcock will probably go to California and train E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita stable.

—In the Great Eastern handicap at Sheepshead Bay recently, W. L. Scott started five 2-year-olds, which is the largest number ever started by an owner in any one race in this country.

—At the Fair Grounds at St. Paul, on the 4th, Fanny Witherspoon trotted two miles, with only one break, in 4 45, beating by one second Monroe Chief's record of two years ago.

—Freeland's performance at Brighton recently, when he beat Miss Woodford and others, ranks as the best mile and a quarter of the year, although the time, 2.08, is not so good as Getaway's 2.07¾ at Saratoga.

—As a result of the raids on pool-sellers at Beacon Park, Boston, the races of the concluding day of the meeting were declared off, there being no money in the affair for the management without the pool-selling.

—The New York Driving Club will give $2,000 for a race between Majolica and Phallas, Majolica and Harry Wilkes or Majolica and Clingstone. The owner of Majolica says his horse will start against any of the others named.

—Nettie Leaf, the winner of the 2-year-old Breeders' stakes at Cleveland, is a beautiful filly, 2 years old, almost red bay in color, and with the action and gait of a great trotter. She is by Nugget, dam Zelinda Wilkes, by George Wilkes, and is owned by C. F. Emery.

—The burning of Cooper's stables last week is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. The horses burned include Aberdeen, b. c., 3 years old; Joe Hooker, pacer, and the old bay gelding Lew Ives, record 2.28, by Bacon's Ethan Allen.

—Harry Wilkes, like Majolica, both geldings, were sires before emasculation. The bay gelding Billy Wilkes, a coming performer, was got by Harry Wilkes when a 2-year-old. Billy is only one of a number of promising youngsters who owe their paternity to the champion of the France string.

—There are five entries for the double-team race at the Chicago meeting, which commenced on September 22. They are: I Cohnfeld's Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium, C. Swartz's Charlie Hogan and Sam Hill, J. Brennock's Gray Eagle and Black Bird, D. W. Woodmansee's Prince Arthur and Butterscotch, and Budd Doble's Editor and Dibk Stauffer. Jimmy Dustin has already gone to Chicago with the Cohnfeld team.

—At the Doncaster September meeting on the 18th, the race for the Doncaster cup was won by W. F. Anson's 3-year-old bay colt Hambledon. Mr. J. Lowther's 3-year-old chestnut colt King Monmouth came in second, and Mr. Craig's (formerly J. R. Keene's) 5-year-old chestnut horse Blue Grass third. There were but four starters.

—The Dwyer Brothers' stables consists of Miss Woodford, 5 years; George Kinney, 5; Barnes, 5; Panique, 4; Elmendorf, 3; Detective, 3; Portland, 2; Brambleton, 2; Inspector B., 2; Lulu, 2; Millie, 2; Ferona, 2; Hawley, brother to Vigil, 2; Lydia sister to Barnes 2; Rutland, 2, and twenty-two promising yearlings are to be sold, and the brothers will leave the turf. The Dwyers started racing in 1876, and won $17,960 the first season. In 1880, when they first became famous as the owners of a great stable, the earnings amounted to $77,902, and the yearly figures since then have been as follows: 1881, $88,146; 1882, $74,340; 1883, $138,000; 1884, $60,000. The winnings this year amount to about $100,000. The brothers looked upon Luke Blackburn as their greatest race horse, while many turfmen believed that Hindoo belonged to the highest type of the American race horse. Miss Woodford has won a larger amount of money than any other of their racers, and has also landed the richest single prize, the Lorillard Stallion stakes, at Louisville, amounting to over $18,000.

### What Sporting Men Rely On.

When Lewis R. Redmond, the South Carolina moonshiner, cornered, after for eight years eluding the government officials, was asked to surrender, he exclaimed:

"Never to men who fire at my back!"

Before he was taken, five bullets had gone clear through him, but strange to relate, he got well, in the hands of a rude backwoods' nurse.

By the way, if Garfield had been in the hands of a backwoods nurse, he might have lived. A heap of volunteer testimony against the infallibility of the physicians has been accumulating of late, and people are encouraged to do their own doctoring more and more. It is cheaper and quite as certain.

Before Detective Curtin of Buffalo caught Tom Ballard he "covered" him with his revolver. Tom saw the point and tumbled!

Joe Goss was "covered" a few weeks ago and he tumbled, and so did Dan Mace. Death "fetched em" with that dreaded weapon—kidney disease. But they should have been lively and drawn first. They could easily have disarmed the monster had they covered him with that dead shot—Warner's safe cure, which, drawn promptly, always takes the prey. It is doubtless true that sporting men dread this enemy more than any mishap of their profession, and presumably this explains why they as a rule are so partial to that celebrated "dead shot."

Redmond was right. No man should surrender when attacked in the back. He should "draw," face about and proceed to the defence, for such attacks, so common among all classes, will fetch a man every time, unless "covered" by that wonderfully successful "dead shot."—*Sportsman's News*.

## HOUSEHOLD.

WASHING THE FACE.—There are some who object to washing the face often, especially with soap, thinking this an injury to the complexion. But those who have made a specialty of skin diseases say no part of the body needs soap so much; that the face, being exposed to dust, collects so much, it is not enough to wash it in clear water. They say if soap makes the face shiny, as so many claim, it only shows that it is the more needed, and that the work of drying after the bath has not been properly performed. The face, however, should not be wet immediately, before or after going out. Its most thorough ablution should be performed at night, before going to bed, and the following method should be observed in the process: Fill a basin with soft warm water, lather a medium-sized sponge with good soap, and wash the face carefully. Then take fresh water, without soap, and wash again with the hands, and rub thoroughly with a Turkish or crash towel until the face is dry and tingling. This will do much toward improving and preserving the complexion; and the little vexatious black spots, called "flesh worms," will usually disappear after a time, if it is persevered in.

BUTTERMILK AS A DRINK.—In warm Summer weather many persons feel an irresistible craving for something sour, and often gratify the desire by a free indulgence in pickles, or vegetables made acid with vinegar. This demand for acids indicates a deficiency in the acid secretions of the stomach, and the demand for an artificial supply is a natural one; but vinegar is not the best substitute. Lactic acid is one of the chief agents that gives acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health. This is the acid of sour milk, and therefore one of the best Summer diet drinks that can be used is buttermilk. It satisfies the cravings for acids by giving to the stomach a natural supply, and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good supply of wholesome nutrition. A man will endure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk than on any diet drink he can use.

IN APPLYING embroidery, it is often found convenient to alter the size of a pattern. The difficulty in enlarging or reducing it is to maintain the same scale of parts. The following is the method: Rule the engraved pattern with a number of colored lines at equal distances, both horizontal and perpendicular, until it is covered with squares. The size of these squares must be determined by the intricacy of the design and the skill of the draughtswoman. Then outline on a sheet of paper a square which will inclose the intended size of work, and cover it with the same number of squares, measuring off by the compass the distance at which the lines are to be drawn. Now copy the design, taking care that each part shall come into the corresponding square of the drawing.

A CHEAP clock may be made very attractive in this way: tack two cigar boxes, cut a hole in one, just the size of the face of the clock, and tack the box securely on top of the other box, which is in a horizontal position. Cover them both with garnet plush or velvet, glued smoothly to the wood, and fasten the clock with a strong wire inside the upper box to show only the face as if in a frame. Screw four brass knobs under the lower box as feet for it to rest on, and make a little railing around it with a miniature brass chain upheld by gilt-headed millinery pins. The top of the upper box should be finished in the same manner. The effect is excellent.

TO MAKE a rag carpet, crochet a chain of thirty stitches, turn, put hook through second stitch, rag over, and draw through first stitch, rag over, draw through second stitches, and repeat until a square is formed. To make a striped carpet, crochet six times across with plain rags; then commence the fancy stripe. When that is done crochet six times across with plain rags. This makes a beautiful carpet.

A WHISK broom is better than a cloth to attach the paper to the wall when hanging it. Fasten the strip lightly at the top, place in position at the middle of the strip, and then brush both ways.

DO NOT have beefsteak for dinner on ironing or washing days—arrange to have something roasted in the oven, or else have cold meat. Do not have fried or boiled fish. The smell sticks, and the clothes will not be sweet; besides the boiler and frying pan take longer to clean. Have for vegetables, baked white and sweet potatoes, macaroni, boiled rice, parsnips, sweet corn, stewed tomatoes, and any canned vegetables. For dessert, baked apples and cream, bread pudding or something easily prepared.

ICED TEA.—For a dozen tumblers of tea use twelve teaspoonfuls of Oolong tea, twelve tumblers of water, and about two quarts of broken ice—not very fine. Wash the ice until it is perfectly clean, and put it into the vessel in which the tea is to be made. Pour in the water and then sprinkle in the dry tea. Cover, and set in the refrigerator or some other cool place for four, or, better still, six hours. The drink will be found strong and exhilarating.

AN EXCHANGE says never put a particle of soap on silverware if you would have it retain its lustre. Soap suds will make it look like pewter. Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene, dip it in dry whiting, and rub the plated ware. Let it dry on it, and then polish with old newspapers.

MOUSE holes in walls and closets should be filled with lime, afterward plastered over with plaster of Paris, mixed with water. It is a good plan to keep a paper of the latter in every house, as it is useful in filling cracks, and, in fact, comes in in many other ways into household economy.

JAVELLE water, often met with in works or articles on cleaning and dyeing, is made of one gallon of water and four pounds of ordinary washing soda. Boil for five minutes, then add one pound of chloride lime. Let it cool, and keep corked in a jug or tight vessel.

*Gold* may be said to be everlasting, indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water are alike prohibited from working its destruction; while to baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it and originally associated with it, has returned to dust from which it sprang; while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable; while the strong bone of the mighty warrior crumbles as you gaze upon it; while his trusty sword lies a mass of shale rust, the delicate tracery in gold which adorned it, or the finely wrought tiara which encircled the lofty brow of the fair damsel is there in its pristine beauty, perfect as when it left the workman's hands and became the joy of her fleeting moments. Yes, days, years, centuries have rolled by, mighty empires have risen and fallen; dynasties that dreamed their power to be everlasting have passed away; armies have marched, conquered and become nerveless with decrepit old age; cities teeming with population and commerce have become the dwelling place of the owl and the bat; the very pyramids themselves, raised in the pride of power, and destined to be forever, have crumbled and are crumbling, and yet that thin filament of gold has stood unchanged through all these mighty changes. It has stood triumphantly the destroying hand of time; it is to-day what it was 3,000 years ago.

*The* biggest man in Australia is a native of Yorkshire. His name is Thos. Jennings and he was born in 1824. He is five feet ten inches high, weighs four hundred and fifty-five pounds, measures sixty-eight inches round the chest, eighty-two inches round the waist and twenty and a half inches round the calf. He was originally a strongly built man and did not put on much flesh till he was forty. Although he keeps an inn, and drinking reduces his bulk, he is extremely temperate and he eats only two meals a day. At the Theatre Royal in Hobart they have to open both folding doors to let him into the stalls, and by the fact of the doors being opened the people know he is coming to the theatre. It is said he is the only instance of a very fat man who has preserved his health and bulk together.

*Science* asserts that experiments indicate the possibility of obtaining an echo from an iceberg when in dangerous proximity to a ship. It is believed that even an object offering so small a surface as a floating wreck may in this way be detected during a fog in time to prevent a collision. Experiments recently made have demonstrated the feasibility of producing well marked echoes from sailing vessels and from steamboats considerable distances away. The apparatus employed consisted of a musket, to the muzzle of which a speaking trumpet had been attached. This gun was aimed at passing vessels, while blank cartridges were fired. After a longer or shorter time, according to the distance of the vessel, an echo was returned.

*Mr. Edward Burgess*, the designer of the Puritan, is about 35 years of age, and comes of an old Boston family. He was one of the shipping firm of Benjamin Burgess & Sons until it dissolved. Mr. Burgess is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1871. Among his classmates were the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge and the younger Dr. Bigelow. His tastes have always been scientific, and he was at one time a professor of natural history at Harvard. "I began sailing when I was 10 years old," he said the other day, "and I have been sailing ever since. I have never lost interest in yachting, and I shall probably be a yachtsman as long as I live."

*A new* "everlasting" wood pavement has been brought out in France. The wood blocks are boiled in a solution of sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc and chloride of sodium, mixed with a heavy mineral oil, linseed oil and tallow. The blocks are afterwards compressed to about one-tenth their original volume. In this state they are said to be practically unwearable.

*Stove polish* is made from plumbago, some of the riches mines of which are in Guaymas, Mexico. The plumbago comes from the mines weighing 150 pounds each. It is then crushed and separted by the use of huge pans, the coarse quality being sent through the crusher again and only the very fine going into the bins to be mixed with oils and made into stove polish. A factory with a capacity of a ton of blacking per day has just been started in San Francisco, the first and only one on the Pacific coast.

*Two* French investigators have found that the electric resistance of most pure metals decreases with a lowering temperature.


### In the Forest City.

Mr. G. E. Bryan, No. 151 Putnam street, Cleveland, Ohio, has naturally much experience in sickness,—with a family of seven children, and his doctors' and druggists' bills are heavy. He states publicly that he has given Red Star Cough Cure a thorough trial in his home, and finds it to be the best remedy that he has ever used for coughs or colds. It contains neither morphia nor opium, and therefore leaves no depressing effects.


Faults are the things that make us all brothers and sisters.


THE disagreeable operation of forcing liquids into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs, are being superseded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is a safe and pleasant remedy being easily applied with the finger. It is curing cases which have defied the doctors. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.


If you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind, as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.


VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL who have discovered your terrible mistake, you have only to let rum and tobacco alone and resort promptly to the famous Temperance Restorative, VINEGAR BITTERS, in order to be cured, not only of your original ailments, but of those which the poison you have been taking has caused. It will soon put you on your feet again.


TO REMOVE grease from carpets and restore colors.—A handful of crushed soap bark (quillaya) to a pail of water. Scrub the spots, and sponge the carpet all over.


### Home Endorsements

are in their very nature more valuable than any others, and no other medicine can show the immense number of testimonials from its native city that HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY can.

### An Engineer's Story.

Said Daniel Moyer, of 1005 Aley St., Reading, "Have been employed by the P. & R. R. R. Co. 12 years. Last winter I caught a severe cold, and my kidneys became seriously affected. At times I would suffer such severe pains in my side and back that I could hardly stand. I saw an advertisement of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and procured a bottle. Relief came quickly. Two bottles cured me. I am now O. K. and HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY did it."

### Rheumatism and Dropsy

have been considered as incurable, but HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY was never known to fail in giving immediate relief and permanent cure of both these maladies.


A man's heirs are sometimes his most impatient creditors.


### Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.


Great deeds are as natural to great men as mean things are to small ones.


MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.


Violent antipathies are always suspicious, and betray a secret affinity.

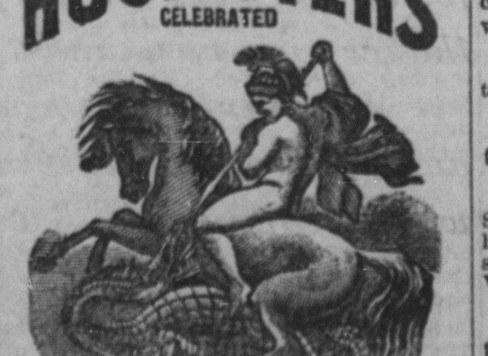

St. Bernard Vegetable Pills.



WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Spring Medicine they have no equal. No family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address

P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 83 Mercer St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Among medicinal means of arresting disease Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm and nervous persons. The article is, moreover, derived from the purest and most reliable sources.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally

ST. JACOBS OIL



TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.


No one believes that he can mystify his mind; but every one imagines that he can gull his conscience.


### What "Old Fritz" Said.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, kidney disease, sick-headache, and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.


Study and meditation should be mixed up with physical toil.


### "Oh! But I Salivated Him!"

was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomel for the cure of billousness and a diseased liver. And he had salivated him for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effects, invigorate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, billousness, constipation and piles. By druggists.


*A geological* commission has been appointed by the Spanish Government to investigate the Philippines. The geography and topography of the archipelago will be studied, as well as the geology, and a map will be prepared to complete and correct existing ones.

*From* statistics collected in the abattoirs of Munich and Augsburg, Strauss has found that not more than one calf in 100,000 is consumptive. The danger of conveying consumption with vaccine obtained from these animals is therefore slight.

*Mr. Herbert Goss* states that in 1879 only 103 fossil insects from the carboniferous rocks of the whole world were known to science. During the last five years, however, the additions to that number have been very large through the discoveries made in Europe and America.

Before you ask a man for a favor consult the weather. The same person that is as ugly as sin while a cold rain is spitting against the window glass, will no sooner feel the gladdening influence of a little quiet sunshine, than his heart will expand like a rose bud.

Recall at night not only your business transactions, but what you have said of those of whom you have spoken during the day, and weigh in the balance of conscience what you have uttered. If you have done full justice in all your remarks, it is well. If you have not, then seek the earliest opportunity to make amends, and carefully avoid a repetition of the wrong.

The generous hopes and wishes of true friendship need to be infused into our benefactions to make them warm, living, growing influences upon humanity. We need to broaden our sympathies, to expand our powers of affection, to take to our hearts not only a few congenial spirits, but all those who need the warmth of our sympathies and the uplifting hand of true friendliness.

MIX thoroughly four tablespoons of liquid ammonia, one pound of whiting and one pint of water that potatoes have boiled in. Shake well and apply to the silver with a cloth. Rub the silver with it; then with a soft, clean piece; then wash. This is a valuable recipe. It is equally good for cleaning windows, applying it in the same manner as to the silver. This amount will last quite a while. In cleaning windows, just wet a cloth in the mixture, after shaking well, and wipe the glass over. Go over the window, before you take the soft, clean cloth, which leaves the glass clear as crystal. No washing needed for windows. The cost is trifling. This is also excellent for tin ware.

Refrain to-night and that shall lend a hand of easiness to the next abstinence, the next more easy for use almost can change the stamp of nature and either curb the devil or throw him out with wondrous potency.


The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.


He cannot be dead who lives immortal in the hearts of men.


"BEESON'S AROMATIC ALUM SULPHUR SOAP," beautifies and softens Face and hands, heals and cures all skin diseases for sure. 25 cents by "Druggist" or by mail, Wm. Dreydoppel, Philadelphia, Pa.


As dews of the night are diamonds of the morn, so the tears we weep here may be the pearls in heaven.


25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.


He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both at last.


The best cough medicine is Piso's cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.


Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more brilliant than the day.

*The* following is stated to be a very satisfactory steel tempering process: Cyanide of potassium is dissolved and red heated in a metallic or earthern crucible, the pieces of steel are immersed until they are red, when they are plunged into cold water. This does not destroy the polished surface nor distort nor bend a straight piece, and it is very serviceable in dealing with escapement spings.

*A microscope* having a bent body tube is a recent scientific instrument. It is intended to combine the advantages of keeping the stage horizontal and enabling the observer to keep his body in a convenient position.

*Parian* is a white cement said to consist of a mixture of plaster of Paris and borax. Four bushels of parian with an equal quantity of clean sand will cover ten yards superficial half an inch thick.


### Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.


The world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded.


### Solid Chunks of Wisdom.

THE only answer to all criticism, the true test of all work, is the result and when Carboline restores the hair we know that it is the best restorer.


We make ourselves more injuries than are ever offered to us.


If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c


Learn to say no. It is not necessary to snap it out dog fashion, but say it, firmly and respectfully.


GOOD WOMEN

Are noted for the power of keen discrimination and readily detect fraud and appreciate real merit, hence it is you find in our homes, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is true that every one should take, at this season, a blood-purifier, and cleanse the blood and system of the germs of disease, and it is also true that many diseases are warded off by the timely use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its wonderful restoring and renovating properties combined with its power to build up the system, eradicate scrofula and

Cleanse the Blood

of all humors, render it the very best family medicine that can be devised and as a protector from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life, it cannot be excelled. Price $1.00, six for $5.00. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

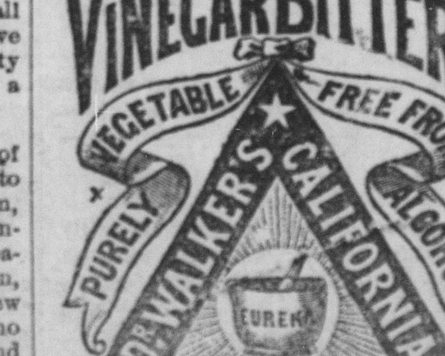
I contracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated with the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtues of Swift's Specific. I improved from the very first dose. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the ulcers, which the doctors said were the most frightful he had ever seen, began to heal, and by the first of October, 1884, I was a well man again. LEM. McCLENDON.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be true. W. B. CROSBY, Manager Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division. Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS



PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA EUREKA VINEGAR BITTERS

**Grateful Thousands** proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

**Made from** California roots and herbs, free from **Alcoholic** Stimulants. **A Purgative** and Tonic.

**This Bitters** cures **Female** Complaints, Inflammatory and Chronic **Rheumatism**, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Blood, **Liver** and **Kidney** Diseases.

**Dyspepsia or Indigestion**, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Furred Tongue, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pneumonia, and Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, are cured by the use of the Bitters.

**For Skin Diseases**, Eruptions, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

**It Invigorates the Stomach**, and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render it of unequaled efficiency in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

**No Person** can take the Bitters and remain long unwell.

**Pin, Tape and other Worms**, are destroyed and removed from the system.

**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** whenever it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**In conclusion**: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 526, 530 & 532 Washington St. Cor. Charlton St., New York.

**Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS 25 CTS

Palms' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circulars.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The National Co., 23 DEY ST., N. Y.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 35cts by mail. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, the successful specialist. Ease at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; at 2722 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M.—Sundays

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-Ware Co. Boston, Mass.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use IN THE WORLD.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

It will, in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

TRAVELERS should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

Dr. Radway's Pills.

For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St. N. Y.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished

Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the HAUT TON (a patient):—"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Also found in N. Y. City, at R. H. Macy's, Stern's, Ehrich's, Ridley's, and other Fancy Goods Dealer. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof of any one selling the same.

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE.



UNEQUALLED FOR CEMENTING WOOD, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER, LEATHER, &c. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, LONDON, 1883. Used by Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., Pullman Palace Car Co., &c. Mf'd only by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Sample Tin Cans sent by Mail, 25c.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

WORMS

In the human body ERADICATED by using CLARK'S INFALLIBLE WORM SYRUP! An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING NO TAR ESTABLISHED 1866

Is Cheap, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, Does not rust or rattle. Is also A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

*Special arrangements* and *extra terms* secured by addressing APPOMATTOX, Box 179, Phila., Pa

Telegraphy Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

BEST TRUSS EVER USED.



ELASTIC TRUSS

Improved Elastic Truss. Worn night and day. Positively cures Rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Write for full descriptive circulars to the New York Elastic Truss Company, 744 B'dway, New York

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR ... A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag't's, Palatine, Ill.

G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex. G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

PENNYROYAL "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH" The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter sent you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2807 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa. PILLS!





Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., OCT. 7, 1885.

## CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

*He Kills His Father and Allowed His Brother to Hang for It.*

Saltsburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—No little excitement has been occasioned in Washington twp., Indiana county, by the confession of John Allison, brother of James G. Allison, who was hanged for the murder of his father, Robert Allison, a year ago, that he (John Allison) killed the old man. He says the crime was committed with the object of securing some money that his father was supposed to have hidden in an old chest in the house where the murder was perpetrated. After the bloody transaction the self-confessed murderer asserts that the chest was broken open, but the treasure was not found. Allison has been acting very queerly lately, and it is believed that his ghastly secret has made him insane. He has allowed his hair and whiskers to grow very long and shaggy, and he wears no clothes except an old pair of overalls and presents an extremely strange and wild appearance. Allison will be confined and his mental condition inquired into. James G. Allison, who was executed for the murder, was convicted on circumstantial evidence, which was exceedingly direct and strong, but there were many people, at the time of the trial, who thought he was innocent. In the event of the examination establishing the sanity of John Allison, it is possible the case may be tried over again.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitters, composed wholly of vegetable substances, without a particle of any noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, prompt, and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient.

## A GUNNER'S GUIDE.

Apropos of the approach of the gunning season is the "Paradise for Gunners and Anglers," a neat little pamphlet issued by the Passenger Department of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co., descriptive of the gunning and fishing resources of the Delaware and Maryland peninsula. The book treats of the game and fish of this section, their haunts and habits, the localities they frequent, and gives extracts from the game laws of the region, and, in fact, all the information a sportsman could desire. It is embellished with engravings of game and fish, and contains an excellent map, showing the water courses, roads and railways of the section. It is a complete manual for the gunner and angler, who would find his sport in one of the best game-stocked portions of the Atlantic States. The book is distributed gratuitously, and may be procured by addressing James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Philadelphia.

By accident a man swallows poison. How frightened he is. How the home antidotes are sent down after it, and in what glowing terms the messenger hurries along the doctor. Yet hosts of excellent people are dying of poisonous elements in their blood. The liver should have removed these, but it is weak and diseased, and so fails of its duty. Do you understand this fact? If so, you will be glad to learn that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures liver complaint. oct

## TERRIBLE FLOODS IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Sept. 29.—Disastrous floods covering an area of 3,500 square miles have occurred in the Presidency of Bengal. A great amount of property has been destroyed and many lives lost. Many families have been made destitute. Houses, crops, cattle, and portable goods of every description, have been carried away by the floods. The Government authorities are distributing provisions and clothing. False Point, which was thought to be the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay, was struck by a storm wave on 22d, and swept so completely that most of the inhabitants perished.

The victims at False Point number 300. Many vessels were wrecked there.

"My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor has all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases."

## LIVING AT THE AGE OF 117.

Troy, Sept. 29.—Caroline Jackson, a colored woman, at the county house is 117 years old. When admitted to that institution five years ago her age was entered on the record as 112 years. She was once a slave. She is still able to walk about and retains most of her faculties.

Should have had her at the Coburn camp to help draw a crowd.

One bottle of Kellers Catarrh Remedy is in most cases sufficient to cure malaria. It is the only absolute cure for catarrh in the market. Try it. See advertisement in another column.

## TWENTY-FIVE RATTLES.

Samuel Kissinger, of this county, brought to this office and exhibited Friday a set of rattles numbering twenty-five, which were taken from a rattlesnake that was killed recently near Brookside. The snake itself was fully 15 feet in length. This monster was dispatched by Port Johnson and Fred Messner, and is the largest reported around here thus far this season.—W'msport *Banner*.

The REPORTER ventures to say that so far as the length of the rattler is concerned, the thing is a fish story.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator with successful effect in bilious colic and dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy and certainly a public blessing.
C. MASTERSON, Sheriff of Bibb Co.,Ga."

## WARLIKE NEWS FROM ANNAM.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Advices from Hanoi say that the Black Flags surround the province of Brindinh. A Chinese General at the head of a large force has invaded Annam against the French.

## DUTCH RICE.

The finest rice is known as Dutch rice, and comes from Amsterdam. It is grown in Java and milled and polished in Amsterdam by some peculiar process which American millers are very anxious to learn. The "Dutch rice" has more perfect grains, a better lustre, and is less broken than rice milled in this country. Many attempts have been made to learn the Dutch process, but they guard it with jealous care and allow no one in their mills. It is suspected that they use oil, as the rice when confined in a bag for some time, gives the cloth a soft, greasy feeling.

Recently the State Department sent out a circular to consular officers requesting information concerning the preparation of rice. The Consuls had no better luck than other people. They recently reported that the manufacturers declined to divulge the secret, saying that it was of the utmost value for them to preserve it, and that they would not furnish the method to their own Government. The Dutch rice is worth one-quarter of a cent more per pound than other rice, simply because of its fine appearance; but when cooked it is no better than other rice.

American millers are secretive about their own processes of milling, and decline to allow strangers to go through their works. There is only one mill in New York City, that of Crampton Brothers, at Monroe and Jefferson streets.

The grain comes from the threshing mill as rough rice or paddy, and requires grinding to free it from the hulls. It is first screened to get rid of the sand, and is then passed between a pair of heavy stones, five feet across, to remove the outer husk. Thence it goes into large wooden mortars, the ironshod pestles of which weigh 250 to 350 pounds each, and is pounded for two hours, when it is ready for screening. Some mills clean the rice by means of wire cards, without pounding. Finally the rice is screened into flour, broken rice, middling rice and prime rice. The prime rice passes into the polishing or brushing screen, which is a vertical cylinder, laid up and down with shreds of sheepskin, and made to revolve within a wire screen. This cleans off the flour and gives a polish to the grains.

The best rice produced in this country is grown in South Carolina. The Chinese consume a great deal of rice in this city, and are said to use only the best quality. The majority of New York families serve boiled rice as a sort of a paste, with the grains all merged together. In the South, where its cooking is properly understood, it is served with every grain clean and distinct. It is eaten there as a vegetable with pepper and salt, while North it is regarded as a dessert, and eaten with sugar or molasses. It is said that the rice should be put into salted water which is boiling hot. In five minutes the water should be drained off, and the covered pot left for twenty minutes longer on the coals.

## EXPERIMENTING ON ANIMALS.

Some people object entirely to experiments upon animals. They do this chiefly on two grounds. The first is that such experiments are useless, and the second that, even if they were useful, we have no right to inflict pain upon animals. The first objection is due to ignorance. Almost all our exact knowledge of the action of drugs on the various organs of the body, as well as the physiological functions of these organisms themselves, has been obtained by experiments on animals. Their second objection is one which, if pushed to its utmost limits and steadily carried out, would soon drive man off the face of the earth. The struggle for existence is constantly going on, not only between man and man, but between man, the lower animals, and plants, and man's very being depends upon his success. We kill animals for food. We destroy them when they are dangerous, like the tiger or cobra, or destructive, like the rat or mouse. We oblige them to work for us for no reward but their food, and we urge them on by whip and spur when they are unwilling or flag. No one would think of blaming the messenger who should apply whip and spur to bring a reprieve, and thus save the life of a human being about to die on the scaffold, even although his horse should die under him at the end of the journey. Humane people will give an extra shilling to a cabman in order that they may catch the train which will take them to soothe the dying moments of a friend without regarding the consequences to the cab horse. Yet if one-tenth of the suffering which the horse has to endure in either of the cases just mentioned were to be inflicted by a physiologist in order to obtain the knowledge which would help to relieve the suffering and lengthen the life, not of one human being only, but of thousands, many persons would exclaim against him. Such objections as these are due either to want of knowledge or want of thought on the part of people who make them. They either do not know the benefits which medicine derives from experiment, or they thoughtlessly (sometimes, perhaps, wilfully), ignore the evidence regarding the utility of experiment.

The language of reason, unaccompanied by kindness, will often fail of making an impression; it has no effect on the understanding, because it touches not the heart.

Cash will be paid for red wheat, rye oats and corn, at the roller mill, Centre Hall. tf

## TRAIN TALK.

There was a long-haired man in the smoking-car, and some of the passengers were making sport of him. They called him a crank.

"Tut, tut, boys," said an elderly passenger, "don't call a man a crank simply because he has long hair. Let me tell you a story. I owned a farm many years ago down East. One day I noticed a long-haired man walking about my place in a very queer way. I asked him what he was doing, and he said he was just looking about a little. But he was there the next day and the next. Finally I insisted on his telling me what he wanted, and he said:

"'Well, farmer, there's buried treasure under your farm, and I've been trying to locate the best place to dig for it. I've found the place, and now I will make a bargain with you. You do the digging and we will divide the treasure equally between us.'"

"I agreed, and went to digging where he told me to. I spent all the money I had on earth putting the hole down, notwithstanding that the neighbors all laughed at me and called the man a long-haired crank."

"You were a bigger fool than I took you for," laughed one of the passengers.

"There you go again," said the old man. "You youngsters judge by appearance and think you know all. You—"

"But you never found any buried treasure, did you?"

"Yes, I did; hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth."

"What kind?"

"Coal. The long-haired man was a geologist."

## HE HAD PINK TOE NAILS.

"You newspaper fellows are getting to be very enterprising," said a Wall street man to a New York reporter the other day.

"Yes; but we have to be, or get left by the Chicago boys."

"You seem to get about all the news that is going."

"Yes, that's what we're here for."

"I stumbled against a queer piece of intelligence in print that staggered me. I have been studying about it ever since and doing my best to make out how the reporter got his information."

"What was it?"

"A very impressive announcement that Talmage has pink toe nails."

"And that puzzled you?"

"Yes, greatly."

"Well, I am the reporter who cornered that piece of pulpit news, and perhaps I can help you out of your perplexity."

"How did you do it?"

"I went to him in the guise of a corn doctor, and he peeled off his socks at once."

"Thanks. It was an unusual bit of religious information in which I took more than passing interest, I can assure you."

"Why so?"

"The Bible had previously informed me that the feet of those called of the Lord were beautiful; but I had no idea the beauty of their understanding extended to the toe nails also."

## CAMP-MEETING BOARDING HOUSE.

A long-waisted, slab-sided brother, with rather a clerical air, walked into a well-known inn on the camp ground and inquired how much for table board.

"Six dollars a week, your reverence."

"And how much for dinner."

"Six dollars."

"What! The same for one meal as for three?"

"The identical."

"But will you be kind enough to explain the apparent inconsistency?"

"I will. My friend, you are doubtless familiar with the doctrine of the trinity?"

"I trust that I am."

"Well, sir, I've had the boarding-house trinity, the great three-meals-in-one-racket, played on me too many times to get taken in on that lug any more." And then the jovial skipper turned to the bystanders and told how, when first he opened his hotel, gaunt women and hollow-legged men used to come there and engage for dinners only, at half price, and get up at nine in the morning and eat a couple of crackers, and then come in at noon and fill up like dromedaries with enough to last till the next day. Other folks may continue to try it on if they want to, but not for Joseph.

## HE HAD EXPERIENCE.

The municipal census-taker was around taking names, and pulled the bell at Bliffsticks' and Bliff came to the door. He was put through the usual formula, and finally the censuser asked the age of his wife.

"Can't tell," responded the husband.

"Can't tell?" echoed the questioner, "Why? Don't you know?"

"Of course I do."

"Then you must tell me. The law says you must."

"The law? What law?"

"The law of the State."

"What will they do with me if I don't tell?"

"Put you in jail for contempt."

"All right; put me in jail."

"Why, man," exclaimed the astonished official, "you won't go to jail and suffer rather than tell your wife's age, will you?"

"Well, yes," he said, resignedly; "I've never been in jail, and on one occasion I did tell my wife's age."

—ORIENTAL is the best in the market. Try a sack.

GROCERIES. GROCERIE

**First-Class Groceries**

ALWAYS FRESH AND

—CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE—

IN THE VALLEY, AT

**A. HARTER'S STAND,**

MILLHEIM, PA.

STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

Also Dealer in

NO. 1 FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR.

Also Keeps the Celebrated

....ORIENTAL ROLLER FLOUR....

sept2 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Diana Brocht, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undesigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
sep23 6t DANIEL BROCHT, Adm'r, Spring Mills.

**HALL'S** Vegetable Sicilian **HAIR RENEWER.**

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE **WHISKERS**

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

**FREE** TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

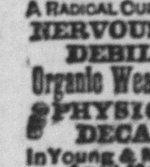
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

A VITAL RESTORER

NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.



**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring its color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. & $1 sizes at Druggists.

**PARKER'S TONIC**

The Best Cough Cure you can use. Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought health and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to nourish and sustain the system. Don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day. It will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

**AGENTS** Make over 100 per cent. profit selling the Family Coffee Roaster, Durable, perfect in operation, and of great domestic utility. Write for circular. FAMILY COFFEE ROASTER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE GREAT SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR Unfailing Specific FOR Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

**SIMMONS ✦ LIVER ✦ REGULATOR**

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. Being **entirely vegetable**, no particular care is required while using this medicine.

The **Regulator** acts without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. **It regulates the Liver**, and Nature relieving herself, causes the bile to act as the purge. The excess of bile being removed, a **tonic effect** is produced, and health is perfectly restored.

It Regulates the Bowels and Removes CONSTIPATION.

It is a CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

The **Regulator** contains no quinine, mineral, or anything that will injure the most delicate patient, and is given with **safety** and the **happiest results** to the most delicate infant. For all diseases in which **a laxative, alterative or purgative** is needed it will give the most perfect satisfaction. **The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!**

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR!

See that you get the **genuine**, with the **red Z** on front of Wrapper, prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wolfe, late of Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at Wolfe's store, on Saturday, OCTOBER, 24, 1885, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1 All those several tracts or pieces of land, situate in Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof bounded on the east by lands of Henry Wolf, Emanuel Geistwite, and others, on the south by Daniel Weaver, on the west by Reuben Kreamer and others, and on the north by David Wolfe, containing 23 acres more less, thereon erected two Dwelling Houses, Store Building, Ware House, Large Bank Barn, stables and other outbuildings.

No. 2 All the right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, adjoining lands of Benjamin Beck, George Weaver, Moyer and Strohecker and Henry Corman, containing 29 Acres and 107 perches.

No. 3 All that certain tract of land situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, adjoining lands of the late Jacob Wolf and John Scholl, containing 10 Acres and 5 perches and allowance.

No. 4 All the right, title and interest in that certain tract of land, situate in Miles twp., aforesaid, bounded by lands of George Brungard, Michael Bower, —— DeLong and Martin Rudy, containing 136 Acres, more or less.

Terms—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year and the balance in one year thereafter. Deferred payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
Sale to begin at 2 p. m. J. R. WOLFE, Administrator.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, at Centre Hill, a stray cow, red and white spots, aged about 10 or 11 years. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same. [30sep3t] JAS. C. RUNKLE.

New Arrival of Goods

*AT NEW STORE!*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

*Centre Hall,*

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS
NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE.
OILS AND PAINTS,
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES.
COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,
EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.
ALL NEW GOODS,

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.

WANTED! Energetic, reliable men to sell Trees Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. SALARIES and expenses paid. Experience not essential. Full instructions given inexperienced men. Address, LeCLARE & HERRICK, Brighton, N. Y. One mile east of Rochester.

ROOM! ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!

**Must Have Room!**

**Large Stock of Furniture! Big Reduction in Prices!**

*I will offer my Entire Stock of Furniture for the next Sixty Days for Cash at such prices that every person can buy new furniture.*

*We manufacture nothing but good goods, and ask a careful inspection before buying elsewhere. We quote a few prices:*

Solid Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suits Reduced from $55 to $45.
Solid Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suits Reduced from $65 to $50.
Solid Walnut Marble Top Chamber Suits Reduced from $80 to 70$.
Painted Chamber Suits Reduced from $25 to $20.
Painted Chamber Suits Reduced from $30 to $25.
Walnut Book Cases Reduced from $30 to $25.
Extension Tables, $5.00 up.—New Lot Lounges, $4.50 up.
Bedsteads, $3.50 and up.
BUREAUS, WASH-STANDS, PARLOR TABLES, CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

*If you want a bargain come within the next sixty days. Yours Respectfully,*

**W. R. CAMP,**
CENTRE HALL, PA

N. B.—GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

### Cards—Attorneys.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conrad building, Bellefont

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A. Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, bonds &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. H. ORVIS; C. M. BOWER. E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. BELLEFONTE, PA. Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. 21jan 85

### Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14adr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

### Hotels.

BUSH HOUSE. W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor. The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial 28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8sun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN, PA. S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE, LEWISBURG, PENN'A. STETTLER & CODER............Proprietors SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY. Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. 1ap.y

J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may7 tf

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JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL, PA. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, President W. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS
CHEMICALS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE.—The undersigned represents twelve as good Fire Insurance companies as can be found in the world, and also represents the best Life and Accident companies in existence My motto is, "I study to please."
Office in Bush's block, (over Valentine & Co.'s store,) Bellefonte, Pa.
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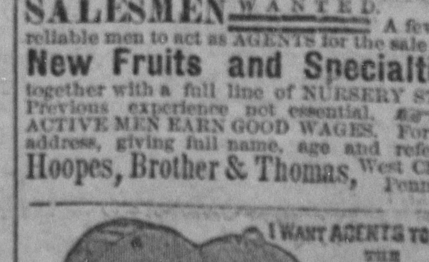
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EVANS BROTHERS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 56 N. Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.
We refer to the editor of this paper. eow

HELP for the working people. Send 10 cts. postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED. A few good reliable men to act as AGENTS for the sale of our **New Fruits and Specialties!** together with a full line of NURSERY STOCK. Previous experience not essential. LIVE, ACTIVE MEN EARN GOOD WAGES. For terms address, giving full name, age and reference, Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Penn'a.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Men and Women of good character and intelligence. Exclusive Territory Guaranteed. A worker trial of sample Washer to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. A thousand per cent. the best Washer in the world, and pays capable agents big money. Intrinsic merit makes it a phenomenal success everywhere. For illustrated circular and terms of agency address, J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

LIKE HIS FATHER,

He Was Afflicted With Stone in the Bladder.

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Duchess county, N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. The father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, which had worked so successful in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried "Favorite Remedy." After two week's use of it he passed a stone ¾ of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of a return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to impair, that the FAVORITE REMEDY does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify in letters to Dr. Kennedy, with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business documents and certificates never possess, what "Favorite Remedy," the great specific for blood, liver and kidney disorders, has done for them and their friends.


# SCROFULA

**Usually develops in early life, and is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, thickening of the lips, enlarged neck, sore eyes. A scrofulous condition is often hereditary, but bad diet, too free use of fat meats, bad air, want of sunshine and nourishing food will induce it. Some people are troubled with scrofulous swelling of the glands, and with ulcers and kernels, which may cause very little pain; others may have inward scrofula, scrofula of the lungs, scrofula of the spleen, scrofula of the kidneys, and scrofula of the bones. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will drive away any case of scrofula and not to appear in another place, for their action on the blood and bowels will carry the disease entirely from the body.**

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—for—

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
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—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
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REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

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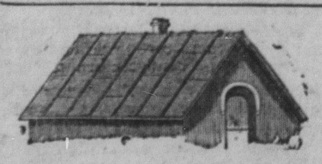
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OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE,
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEYS BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. Pros. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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GOOD NEWS TO LADIES,

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address
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Crowl's Patent Iron Roofing

IS THE ONLY
DOUBLE CAPPED CORRUGATED
ROOFING,
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READY FOR USE.
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Furnishes and Keeps on Hand
SASH, — DOORS,
FLOORING OF ALL KINDS,
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BLINDS,
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STAIR-RAILING,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Terms Reasonable, and all Orders Promptly attended to.
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RHUBARB CULTURE.

Rhubarb, like our currant bushes, will grow almost anywhere and under any treatment, and consequently receives more ill-usage than any other "green thing growing." But for this reason it should not be supposed that when growing under neglect and abuse it will do its best and produce as abundant crops and of equally good quality as when good treatment is given. After it is once planted rhubarb requires little cultivation, but it must have at all times, deep, rich soil, the richer the better. In field culture the roots are planted about four feet apart each way, and cultivated like any hoed crop. In the family garden they should be planted two or three feet apart, in a single row, at least four feet distant from other plants.

It may be raised from seed, but as there is little reliance in the seedlings being of the same variety as the parent plants, division of the roots is the method of propagation usually adopted. Any piece of root with a bud or crown will grow if planted about two inches deep in mellow soil firmly pressed around it. Roots may be planted in autumn or early spring. Plantations are usually renewed every four or five years, yet when a liberal dressing of manure is given every fall the roots will produce a crop for an almost indefinite period. Heavy manuring, clean cultivation, and liberal space are the essential requisites for raising large, succulent rhubarb. The varieties best known are the Linnæus, grown extensively for market as well as home use. It is early, very productive, and of a brisk, spicy flavor. Its principal fault is that it seeds so freely that unless all flower stalks are cut off as soon as they appear the crop deteriorates rapidly. Victoria is later, has large leaves and stalks, and requires a rich, rather heavy ground for its best development. Paragon is a new variety originated in England, and now introduced here. The stalks are bright red, heavy, and produced in quick succession and great abundance. It is earlier, of more delicate flavor, and decidedly less acid than any other variety we are acquainted with. But its most remarkable and most valuable qualification is that it does not produce flower stalks, to which fact its great productiveness is mainly attributable, all the strength of the plant being used for the development of its leaves.

A SALESMAN'S OPINION.

"We sell lots of pocket-mirrors to men. No matter how they look—they want a pocket-mirror all the same. They retire every hour or so to some secret place to admire themselves. Talk of the vanity of women, indeed! It pales, sir; it fades away into insignificance by comparison with the admiration the majority of men have for their own mugs. Why, there are some half-a-dozen who, entertaining a great respect for my critical judgment of physical beauty, step in here every day to inquire how they are looking. Then it is, 'Am I pale to-day, Jim?' or 'Do you think my color is too high, Jim?' or, 'That left eyebrow is growing a trifle heavy; don't you think I'd better have it trimmed off a bit?' If I say, 'Your color is too high,' my friend is off to the barber's for a dab of powder, or—but this is a dead secret—we accommodate him in this shop. If he is too pale we tinge him up. It's wonderful, positively wonderful, sir!" "But there are different degrees of vanity among these male beauties, are there not?" "No, sir; there is but one degree, and that is the superlative, but there are different degrees of candor. Some are modest, and will declare that their mustaches or beard are always getting tangled. Now, there's a good-looking blonde railroad agent on —— street, who bought a small mirror from me the other day, which he keeps in his breast pocket. He is a glutton about his personal beauty, he is; but a real estate man, a fair, stout young person, whose office is near him, has found out that he has this glass, and begs the loan of it a dozen times a day. The percentage of those who carry pocket-mirrors is small among ladies, but eight out of every dozen men have one in the vest-pocket."

TO CLEAN PIANO KEYS.

When the white pianoforte keys become discolored we should remove the front fall and slip of wood just over them; then lift up each key separately from the front—do not take them out—and rub the keys with a white cloth slightly damped with cold water, and dry off with a cloth slightly warm. Should the keys be sticky, first damp the cloth with a little spirits of wine or gin. Soap or washing powder should not be used. It is worth while keeping a supply of ammonia in the household in case we wish to remove finger marks from paint or require to cleanse brushes or greasy pans. A teaspoonful in a basin of warm water will make hair-brushes beautifully white; but care must be taken not to let the backs of the brushes dip below the surface. Rinse them with clean warm water and put in a sunny window to dry.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

Fall styles of hats and caps just received at the Bee Hive.

THE ORIGIN OF SALT.

This world was once a haze of fluid light, as the poets and the men of science agree in informing us. As soon as it began to cool down a little the heavier materials naturally sank toward the centre, while the lighter, now represented by the ocean and the atmosphere, floated in a gaseous condition on the outside. But the great envelope of vapor thus produced did not consist merely of the constituents of air and water; many other gases and vapors mingled with them, as they still do to a far less extent in our existing atmosphere. By and by, as the cooling and condensing process continued, the water settled down from the condition of steam into one of a liquid at a dull red heat. As it condensed it carried down with it a great many other substances, held in solution, whose component elements had previously existed in the primitive gaseous atmosphere. Thus the early ocean which covered the whole earth was in all probability not only very salt, but also quite thick with other mineral matters close up to the point of saturation. It was full of lime and raw flint, and sulphates and many other miscellaneous bodies. Moreover, it was not only just as salt as at the present day, but even a great deal salter. For from that time to this, evaporation has constantly been going on in certain shallow isolated areas, laying down great beds of gypsum and then of salt, which still remain in the solid condition, while the water has, of course, been correspondingly purified. The same thing has likewise happened in a slightly different way with lime and flint, which have been separated from the water chiefly by living animals, and afterward deposited on the bottom of the ocean in immense layers as limestone, chalk, sandstone and clay. Thus it turns out that in the end all our sources of salt supply are alike ultimately derived from the briny ocean. Whether we dig it out as solid rock salt from the open quarries of the Punjab, or pump it up from brine wells sunk into the triassic rocks of Cheshire, or evaporate it direct in the salt pans of England and the shallow salines of the Mediterannean shore, it is still at bottom essentially sea salt. However distant the connection may seem, our salt is always in the last resort obtained from the material held in solution in some ancient or modern sea. Even the saline springs of Canada and the Northern States of America, where the wapiti love to congregate, and the noble hunter lurks in the thicket to murder them unperceived, derive their saltness, as an able Canadian geologist has shown, from the thinly scattered salts still retained among the sediments of that very archaic sea whose precipitates form the earliest known life-bearing rocks. To the Homeric Greek, as to Mr. Dick Swiveller, the ocean was always the briny; to modern science, on the other hand, (which neither of those worthies would probably have appreciated at its own valuation,) the briny is always the oceanic. The fossil food which we find to-day on all our dinner tables dates back its origin primarily to the first seas that ever covered the surface of our planet, and secondarily to the great rock deposits of the dried up triassic inland sea. And yet even our men of science habitually describe that ancient mineral as common salt.

TEA AS PREPARED IN THE EAST.

The Hunnias (Himalayan natives) drink tea which comes from China in small packets, made up of the large leaves, small branches, seeds, etc., forming a mass reduced to the smallest possible size by pressure and rendered sometimes still more compact by a slight addition of sheep's blood. The Hunnias travel great distances, living only on tea and what the Hindoos call suttoo, that is, flour made from roasted beans or peas. To prepare the tea they boil the leaves for some hours—all night, in fact, if they are in camp—in a small earthen pot; then they pour out the infusion into a large basin full of hot water, adding some salt and clarified butter, (ghee) if they happen to have it. All these naturally make a kind of soup, and the native can live on it several months and undergo severe fatigue without taking any other nourishment. "The method adopted by the Mongols and other Tartar tribes for the preparation of tea in bricks is," says Johnston in his "Chemistry of Common Life," "it is believed, that which extracts from the leaves the greatest possible amount of nourishment. They scrape the tea into fine powder and boil it in the alkaline water of the steppes, adding some fat and salt, after which they pour off the liquid, leaving the deposit. They drink twenty, even forty glasses of this liquor in the day, mixing in it some honey and butter with a little roast meat; but with only a little milk instead of the meat they can subsist many weeks with this drink for sole sustenance."

A LARGE ORCHARD.

An orchard of cocoanut trees on the ocean front of Southern Florida has cost Ezra A. Osborn, a rich Jerseyman, not less than $100,000. The orchard stretches for sixty miles along the sea, and there are in it two hundred thousand thriving trees. These trees were brought in vessels from South America, and landed by means of surf boats built for the purpose.

Shelled corn and other coarse grain wanted at the Centre Hall roller mill.


A Queen's Opinion.

J. M. Queen writes from Johnston, W. Va., that he has been sorely afflicted for several years, but he was urged to try PERUNA, which he did, and he now feels that he is about over his trouble, and considers it the greatest medicine in the world. He says he has to go or send a distance of fifteen miles to obtain PERUNA, but it will repay him for this.

Ellwood Shallcross, former editor of the Saturday Journal, Wheeling, W. Va., says: "*Gentlemen:* Some time ago I was afflicted with a pain in my back in the region of the kidneys, and suffered considerably. Having read your advertisement, I went to Logan & Co., of this city, and purchased a bottle of PERUNA, which I took, and it resulted in the complete removal of the pain. I think I can safely recommend it as a superior panacea for pains."

Mr. Aaron Shreffler, Alma, Marion county, Ill., writes: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Columbus, O. *Dear Sirs:* Myself and wife have taken three bottles of your medicines and received much benefit by the use of them. My wife was troubled with neuralgia, headache and weak stomach. Her headache has not troubled her for the last two weeks, and her stomach is much better. She took only PERUNA. I used both medicines, and my general health is so much improved that I feel like a new man. My stomach is very much better, and the MANALIN keeps my bowels all right. We intend to keep taking the medicines until we are permanently cured."

Evans T. Jones, Prospect, Marion Co., O., says: "After having taken medicine from different physicians of this place without any relief, I was induced to try your PERUNA, which I purchased of Cook Bros., druggists, of this place, and after using some six bottles of the same, I feel very much benefited. Am sure it will finally work an entire cure."

T. J. Ewing, Cattletsburg, Ky., writes: "In the early part of last winter I contracted a severe cold, attended with a bad cough; then, being exposed during late flood, added to my disability. I have taken your PERUNA with good results. My cough has entirely left, soreness is gone, and am increasing in flesh.

Thomas Bradford, 314 Western Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes: "I have had liver complaint for three years; I thought I would have to quit work; I have taken two bottles of your PERUNA, and am well."

S. Wolf & Son, Wilmot, Ohio, write: "We handle your goods, and they give good satisfaction."



TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

*A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.*

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.



TRADE MARK.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into Scrofula. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

PREPARED BY

*Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

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We will furnish permanent and profitable employment to honest, energetic men, 25 years and over, as traveling salesmen. Salary and expenses paid. Stock guaranteed first class. Address (with stamp.) P. N. NICHOLAS & CO., Nurserymen, [30s3] Geneva, N. Y.

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In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN ON THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure Seminal Weakness, of Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The world-renowned author in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., Post Office Box 450.
2may 1yr


PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Oct. 1, 1885.

| | | | WESTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | | | Philadelphia | 11 20 | p m |
| " | " | | Harrisburg | 3 30 | a m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 5 46 | a m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 7 25 | a m |
| " | " | | Jersey Shore | 7 57 | a m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 8 25 | a m |
| " | " | | Renovo | 9 40 | a m |
| " | arr at | | Erie | 6 00 | p m |
| NEWS EXPRESS leaves | | | Philadelphia | 4 30 | a m |
| " | " | | Harrisburg | 8 10 | a m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 10 12 | a m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 11 10 | a m |
| " | arr at | | Lock Haven | 12 05 | p m |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | | | Philadelphia | 7 40 | a m |
| " | " | | Harrisburg | 11 25 | a m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 1 30 | a m |
| " | arr at | | Williamsport | 2 35 | p m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 3 55 | p m |
| " | " | | Renovo | 5 05 | p m |
| " | " | | Kane | 9 25 | p m |
| EAST LINE leaves | | | Philadelphia | 11 50 | p m |
| " | " | | Harrisburg | 3 45 | p m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 5 54 | p m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 7 15 | p m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 8 15 | p m |
| " | arr at | | Renovo | 9 15 | p m |
| | | | (Sunday Train. | | |
| SUNDAY MAIL leaves | | | Philadelphia | 4 30 | a m |
| " | " | " | Harrisburg | 7 40 | a m |
| " | " | " | Montandon | 9 37 | a m |
| " | " | " | Williamsport | 10 40 | a m |
| " | " | " | Lock Haven | 11 33 | a m |
| " | " | arrives | Renovo | 12 30 | p m |
| | | | EASTWARD. | | |
| SEA SHORE EXP. leaves | | | Lock Haven | 7 00 | a m |
| " | " | " | Jersey Shore | 7 29 | a m |
| " | " | " | Williamsport | 8 10 | a m |
| " | " | " | Montandon | 9 16 | a m |
| " | " | arr at | Harrisburg | 11 30 | a m |
| " | " | " | Philadelphia | 3 15 | p m |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | | | Kane | 6 00 | a m |
| " | " | | Renovo | 10 00 | a m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 11 00 | a m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 12 15 | p m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 1 17 | p m |
| " | arr at | | Harrisburg | 3 25 | p m |
| " | " | | Philadelphia | 6 50 | p m |
| WMPT ACN | leaves | | Renovo | 3 40 | p m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 5 00 | p m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 6 35 | p m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 7 41 | p m |
| " | arrives at | | Harrisburg | 10 00 | p m |
| " | " | | Philadelphia | 4 25 | a m |

Sunday Train—Williamsport Accom'n East runs also on Sundry.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves | | | Erie | 2 20 | p m |
| " | " | | Renovo | 10 40 | p m |
| " | " | | Lock Haven | 11 45 | p m |
| " | " | | Williamsport | 1 05 | a m |
| " | " | | Montandon | 2 10 | a m |
| " | arr at | | Harrisburg | 4 30 | a m |
| " | " | | Philadelphia | 8 25 | a m |

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.

Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. | | | | Eastward. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | A. M. | A. M. | STATIONS. | A M | P. M. | P M |
| 1 35 | 10 15 | 5 50 | Montandon | 9 10 | 1 10 | 5 50 |
| 1 50 | 10 25 | 6 00 | Lewisburg, arrive | 8 55 | 12 55 | 5 35 |
| 2 00 | | 6 30 | Lewisburg, leave | 8 45 | | 5 20 |
| 2 05 | | 6 35 | Fair Grounds | 8 40 | | 5 15 |
| 2 14 | | 6 45 | Beihl | 8 32 | | 5 05 |
| 2 19 | | 6 53 | Vicksburg | 8 27 | | 5 00 |
| 2 30 | | 7 10 | Mifflinburg | 8 35 | | 4 45 |
| 2 49 | | 7 35 | Milmont | 7 55 | | 4 23 |
| 2 58 | | 7 45 | Laurelton | 7 45 | | 4 13 |
| 4 03 | | 8 45 | Coburn | 6 55 | | 2 53 |
| 4 52 | | 9 05 | Rising Spring | 6 35 | | 2 20 |
| 5 01 | | 9 25 | Centre Hall | 6 15 | | 2 00 |
| | | 9 33 | Gregg | 6 07 | | 1 52 |
| 5 12 | | 9 43 | Linden Hall | 5 58 | | 1 43 |
| 5 20 | | 9 50 | Oak Hall | 5 51 | | 1 35 |
| 5 30 | | 10 00 | Lemont | 5 45 | | 1 20 |
| 5 38 | | 10 08 | Dale Summit | 5 37 | | 1 22 |
| 5 49 | | 10 19 | Pleasant Gap | 5 26 | | 1 11 |
| 6 00 | | 10 30 | Bellefonte | 5 15 | | 1 00 |

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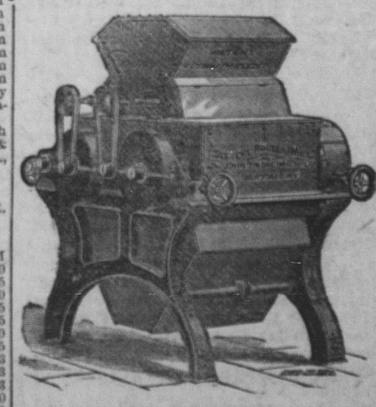
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The Georgia Senate, on the 18th, by a vote of 24 to 14, passed and sent to the House a bill to amend the Railroad Commission act. The bill repeals the arbitrary powers of the Commissioners, giving them the right to hear complaints only. It authorizes the railroads to make their own rates, and gives them the right of appeal to the courts.

—A convention of the Young Democracy of Chicago, held for the purpose of electing officers, was in session on the 18th. The nomination of Henry F. Donovan for President was opposed, on the ground that his election would interfere with the Civil Service rules, he being Superintendent of Carriers in the Chicago Post-office. Finally Postmaster Judd endorsed the nomination, and Mr. Donovan was elected by a large majority.

—A terrible prairie fire was raging west and north of Steele, Dakota, on the 17th. At Sterling, eighteen miles west, the farmers lost everything, their losses in grain ranging from 1000 to 3000 bushels each. At Buffalo, 200 stacks of wheat were destroyed on one farm; on another, 150 acres of wheat were consumed. A few miles from Steele, Mr. W. L. Bedford, while fighting the fire, inhaled flame and is in a critical condition.

—"Bishop" John Sharp, the Utah director of the Union Pacific Railway, appeared in Court at Salt Lake City on the 18th, and pleaded guilty to the charge of "unlawful combination." He said the "plural marriage" in question" was entered into before there was any statue against it, in good faith, according to his religion, but he recognized the supremacy of his adopted country's laws and would live within them henceforth." He was fined $300, and was discharged upon payment of that sum.

—Archdeacon Farrar, who is now in Montreal, has accepted an invitation from the Bishop and Catholic clergy to visit the Catholic colleges and convents.

—A passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad collided with a special engine and pay car, near St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 17th. Both engines and the baggage car were wrecked. Supply Agent Hamilton, of the Rock Island Road, who was on the special, had a leg broken, and Engineer Black was dangerously, if not fatally, scalded.

—The race of the Commodor's cups over the ocean course from Sandy Hook New York, took plac on the 18th. The Douglas cup was won by the English cutter Genesta and the Bennett cup by the schooner Grayling.

—It is announced that Imperial silver medals will be conferred on the troops recently engaged in surpressing the rebellion in the Northwest Territory.

—General Miles on the 20th, left Sante Fe, New Mexico, for Leavenworth, after making the following statement: "I have put additionel troops in the field, equipped in such a way that they can go wherever miners or Indians can, and it will be their duty to hunt the latter in places where they may seek shelter. Colonel Bradley agrees with him in the belief that, with the present disposition of the troops, they will give protection to settlements and make this Territory uncomfortable for any hostile Indians. My object is to make New Mexico untenable for the Indian and restore confidence to its citizens."

—Andrew Coringe, a farmer, was murdered near Marion, Indiana, on the 19th. A verdict of parricide was rendered on the 20th, and the two sons of the deceased, Samuel and Ira, were arrested. Their mother was to have been arrested in the evening.

—The President on the 19th appointed Anthony F. Seeberger to be collector of customs at Chicago. Mr. Seeberger is a prominent hardware merchant of that city, "a man of wealth and high social standing," and "a consistent Democrat who has never been prominent in political affairs."

—The Board of Naval Officers appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Navy regarding the new vesssels to be constructed finished its labors in Washington on the 13th and adjourned. The report will probably be submitted to Secretary Whitney this week.

—The subscriptions for the Grant Monument Fund in New York up to the 19th reached $79,915. Madison Square Garden has been leased for three months for the purpose of holding a fair in aid of the fund.

—Princton college will open this year with about 550 students on the roll.

—It is estimated that the losses by the prairie fires in Dakota will reach several thousand dollars. The loss by the burning of the Smith American Organ Company's factory in Boston, on the 18th, is estimated at $100,000.

—The Royal Netherlands Mail Company's dock in Jersey City was damaged by fire on the 19th to the extent of about $50,000. A fire near Kildare Texas, on the same day, destroyed A. T. Anderson's saw and plaining mill and 1,500,000 feet of lumber, causing a loss of about $25,000.

—It is reported from Rock Springs, Wyoming, that the Union Pacific is determined to put the Chinese back in the mines. Notice has been posted that work will be resumed in four of the mines on the 28th, and that all the miners are expected to return to their places, and will be protected by the civil and military authorities both at their work and at their homes. All the strikers who do not return to their work will be paid off and discharged. It is expected that the Knights of Labor will retaliate by ordering a general strike along the line of the railroad.

—A car full of Hereford cattle was burned while in transit from Lesueur, Minnesota, to Dakota, on the 23d. Two men who were in the car jumped off and sustained severe injuries. The car was fired by a spark from the engine.

—Our numerous pensioners have been receiving their quarterly instalments during the past ten days and are happy. There are a few more striving to get into Uncle Sam's till. It is said "Death levels all," but the old bones with his scythe can't reduce the number of U. S. pensioners!

—The threatened trouble in the Constitutional Convention of Dakota has been settled by the adoption of a bill of rights which declares "all political power inherent in the people; all free government founded on their authority, and that they have a right to alter the forms of government," and declares the State of Dakota inseparably a part of the Union, and the Federal Constitution the supreme law of the land.

—Generals Schofield, Tompkins and Sanger passed through Omaha on the 20th, on the way to Rock Springs, Wyoming. General Schofield was met at the depot by General Howard and several officials of the Union Pacific Railroad, with whom he had a long conference. The Chinese miners and such white men as were willing to work with them were put to work at Rock Springs on the 21st under military protection. The white coal miners who declined to work were paid off. No more trouble is expected.

—The President on the 21st, appointed James F. Giffen to be Assistant Appraiser at New Orleans. The Secretary of the Treasury on the same day appointed John W. Roberts to be Superintendent of the Federal building at Denver, Colorado, in place of Peter F. Barclay, suspended, and Thomas Mumford to be Clerk of the local Inspectors of Steam Vessels at New York city, in place of William Tobin, suspended. The office of Chief of the Post-office Inspectors has been offered to William A. West, a planter, living near Oxford, Mississippi. Mr. West, who is now in Washington, holds the offer under consideration.

—At Bevier, Missouri, early on the 21st, an air compressor, to be used in a coal mine, was blown to pieces on the car from which it was not yet unloaded. It is supposed dynamite was used, and strikers are suspected of the deed.

—The Canadian Pacific Railroad is about to call for tenders for the building of a bridge across the St. Lawrence river to connect its system with the American railroads at St. Johns and Southeastern Chambly. The length of the bridge will be 3000 feet and its cost is estimated at $1,500,000.

—Secretary Endicott returned to Washington on the 20th and was at his desk on the 21st.

—Secretary Lamar has been confined to his house for several days by a severe influenza. He was reported somewhat better on the 21st.

—Archdeacon Farrar arrived in Toronto on the 22d. He will be the guest of Cyrus W. Field at Irvington, New York, on October 23d. Dr. Farrar will deliver three lectures in New York city and will preach at Trinity and Grace churches.

—The annual Convention of the Order of United American Mechanics met on the 22d in New York. Forty delegates were present, representing New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and California. J. F. Kimball, of Massachusetts, presided. Secretary N. Caley, of Philadelphia, read reports showing an increase of 665 in membership in the past year, the total being 19,992. During the past year the receipts from subordinate Councils were $141,291; paid in benefit and relief funds, $65,015; now in the treasury, $365,210.

—The New York Republican State Convention met on the 22d in Saratoga, and temporarily organized with Senator Miller as chairman. James W. Husted was chosen permanent chairman, and nominations of candidates for Governor were then made. One ballet was taken without result, Carr receiving 205 votes, Warren 137, Davenport 105, Seward 57, Bliss 53, Morton 42, Drexel 37, Swinburne 32, Low 16, Cornell 4 and 3 scattering. Necessary to a choice, 347.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the suspension of George H. Sterling, recently appointed Weigher at the New York Custom House in place of Captain George B. Bacon. The suspension is pending an investigation based on information that the appointment is an improper one.

—A manifesto from the Riel Defence Fund Committee has been published in Montreal, in which the aid of the press is asked. The manifesto says "the Government is perhaps disposed to pay the costs of the appeal, seeing that the question of constitutional right, which interests the nation at large, is on the tapis.

—By an explosion of natural gas at Sharpsburg, Penna., on the 22d, William Schwartz, aged 40 years, and a boy named Beck were dangerously if not fatally injured. The explosion was caused by a leak in the main which Schwartz was repairing.

—The boiler in Fabel's soap factory, at Louisville, exploded on the 22d, killing Edward Earnest, the Engineer, and damaging the building to the extent of $15,000. A boiler in the same factory exploded a year ago, killing two men.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the resignation of Martin L. Noerr as Chief of the Division of captured and abandoned lands. Mr. Noerr was appointed from the District of Columbia, and is one of the oldest employes in the service. It is said there are no charges against him.

—Near Seattle, Washington Territory, on the 21st, a mob of masked men went to the quarters of the Chinese workmen at Black Diamond Mine and burned their houses. The Chinamen had been discharged from the mines and were preparing to go to Seattle. A convention of delegates from all parts of the Puget Sound region will meet in Seattle to-day "to devise means of ridding the section of Chinamen."

—A garbage-sifting machine in New York disposes of 140 tons of rubbish daily. One hundred tons is found to be valuable.

—Dr. Jaeger, of Munich, maintains that those people who wear wool, and nothing but wool, winter and summer, never catch cold.

—The first violins in the celebrated Brussels Monnaie orchestra of 80 members, receive, it is stated, only £10 per month.

### SUMMER COMPANIONS

'Mid the flowers and the brakes,
In the sun, in the shower,
One with insect and bird,
Children born for an hour;
They pitched their white tent
On my wild blooming sward,
Contented with summer
And nature unbarred.

One morning when storm-wind
Swept over the land,
And the fog-bell was tolling
Blind ships from the strand,
I sought my green pasture
And sail-sheltered birds,
There was silence for laughter
And sadness for words.

Nor again with the season
When soft waves return,
God's sweetness of sunshine,
And lilies that burn,
Do they pitch on my green sward
Their white-winged tent,
Nor dance in cool sunshine
When clover is bent.

Then come, mighty storm-wind,
Companion thou me,
For in dark and in tempest
My spirit is free!
The summer may go,
And the flowers they may die,
On thy wing to my dearest
Ever nearer I fly.

### CATHARINE'S PRIZE STORY.

One summer not very long ago I was spending the warm months at a Northern resort noted for its salubrious climate and beautiful surroundings. While there I made the acquaintance of a talented young artist and his wife. He was fair, tall and slender, while she was a dark-eyed little woman of the dumpling order. They seemed eminently fitted for each other, there being evidently a perfect sympathy between them. She studied art for his sake, and had acquired a fine critical taste.

One day when she was showing me her husband's pictures I was much attracted by the portrait of a young and beautiful girl; but the face bore a certain undefinable expression that baffled me. It was not hope, neither was it utter despair; but rather a blending of the two combined with a certain mournful resignation. I felt the tears start to my eyes as I gazed.

"You are attracted by the expression of that portrait," said Mrs. Shelton. "It is a picture of a relative of ours. My husband painted it from a photograph taken in her girlhood. It does not resemble this, does it!" and she handed me a photograph of a handsome, matronly woman, whose face bore a peaceful, happy expression, much unlike the other.

"The features are the same," I answered, but the fairy godmother has touched her with her magic wand."

"Since you are so interested, I will tell you her story," said my friend. "As to the fairy godmother and her wand, you shall judge for yourself.

"When I was a little girl," she began, "my parents lived in the country, in the suburbs of a small village. I was but 12 years old when Catharine Hawley came to teach our school. She was an orphan and had the care of her brother, a delicate child about my own age, but lame. He had to be wheeled about in a chair. They boarded at our house, for she was very particular that Merlin should have plenty of fresh air, good food and milk fresh from the cow. He was wheeled to school by us children, and then home again at night.

"We became very much attached to him after a while. He had such shy, gentle ways, and though sickly and often suffering great pain, he was a better scholar than any of us, and used to help the older ones with their lessons, and tell stories and draw funny pictures for the little ones for hours together. In return we would do anything in our power for him.

"Miss Hawley had the finest perceptive faculties that I ever saw in a teacher. She could tell if a pupil was guilty of any misdemeanor by instinct almost. Her eyes penetrated all disguises of look or tone or action. The boys used to wonder at being detected in their wrong doings. There was a suspicion among them at one time that Merlin told on them.

"My brother John, though not a quarrelsome boy, caught one of them on the way home from school one night and gave him a severe thrashing for calling Merlin a 'white-faced tell-tale.' The boy was larger than John, too, but indignation had made my brother brave.

"Merlin felt very bad when he heard of the quarrel, and he never rested until he got the two boys together and had them 'make-up.' He told them, too, that he disliked tell-tales as much as they did, and he didn't blame them for getting angry when they thought him one. After that any of them would have fought for him

"One day a celebrated lecturer came to the village. He and father had been old schoolmates together and he took tea at our house. He was much interested in Merlin, and told Catharine of a famous physician who he thought could cure him. Catharine was very much excited over it. That evening, I remember, she was sitting on a low stool by Merlin's chair, and he was smoothing her hair. She took both his hands in hers and said:

"'What would you rather have, Merlin, of all things in the world?'

"And he answered in a whisper, with a glance at his helpless feet:

"'You know, Catnarine.'

"She cried a little quite softly before she said, almost as if she were talking to herself:

"'God will surely open the way. He will surely help us.'

"A day or two after that I saw her with a paper in her hand. She seemed very much interested in something she seemed read in it. I slept in the room next hers, and I noticed that she sat up quite late that night. She was very thoughtful and absent-minded for a week or two; then she seemed seized with a mania for writing. She was always writing nights and mornings and Saturdays. There were no more cozy evenings now, with Catharine laughing and giving us riddles to guess, as we once had. She had a beautiful voice, as you might know by looking at those great, expressive eyes in the portrait there. Her singing had been one of our greatest pleasures.

"Child as I was, I noticed this change in Catharine and was pained. She didn't love us as she used to, I thought. One day I said as much to her. She took my face between her hands and kissed me.

"'Can you keep a secret, Nellie?' she said.

"Then she told me. There was a prize offered for the best story, and she was trying to win it. She wanted the money to send Merlin away to the doctor Prof. Jordan had advised, so that he might have the chance, at least, of being cured. And I must be her little friend, she said, and do my best to take her place with Merlin and to the children, so that they should not think of her as neglecting them.

"After that she would read me the story, a few pages at a time, as she wrote it. And when, in my childish intensity, I would laugh or cry, as the humor of the story was, her face would lighten beautifully, and she would be quite hopeful.

"After a while the story was finished and I took it to the office for her. Then came a trying time for poor Catharine. The double work, teaching and writing, had been a great strain, and left her weak and nervous. As the time drew near for the decision to be announced in regard to the stories, the suspense became painful to us both. We used to walk together in the woods back of the house—a beautiful place in summer—and talk about it.

"'Oh, if I fail,' she would say, 'what shall I do next? The Lord will surely help me! But he can't be expected to supply the lack of capacity, I suppose.' And the smile on her white lips was sadder than any tears.

"Teachers didn't get such large wages then as they do now, and Catharine barely made enough to clothe and board herself and brother. So this really seemed to be her only chance.

"Merlin knew nothing about it. Catharine wouldn't have his hopes excited, she said, for fear they would, not be realized. But sometimes she would sit and look at him as, cheerful and patient, he wheeled his chair about the porch, with such an agony of suspense in her face that a lump would rise in her throat and I would go away and cry.

"I had begged the privilege of going to the postoffice for the mail. I wanted to be the bearer of the news to Catherine that was either to raise her hopes or destroy them. One day among the letters was one addressed to Catharine, and I knew by the postmark that it was the one. My feet scarcely touched the ground on the way home. I rushed to Catharine's room—she nearly always awaited me there—and thrust the letter into her hand.

"For a few minutes she sat holding the letter with the seal unbroken, as if she feared to know her fate. Then, with fingers that trembled so that she could scarcely control them, she broke the seal. A bank note fell out on her lap. She gave one loud, joyful cry, then fainted dead away."

Mrs. Shelton paused in her narrative, ostensibly to loop back the curtain, but—well I brushed the tears from my own eyes, and we were both quite composed when she resumed.

"Well there was quite an exciting time. Mother came running up with the camphor bottle, in answer to my distressed call for help, and the children formed a frightened group outside the door. When Catharine regained consciousness she looked about for Merlin; then remembering where she was, she just swept us all aside and was downstairs and by his chair in a moment.

"Mother kept us all away for a long time; but when I did creep out on the porch the brother and sister had their arms about each other, and Catharine's face shone like an angel's.

"Well, Merlin went away Catharine stayed with us and taught. She could not give herself the comfort of being with him, for fear her money would not hold out. There was a very difficult operation to be performed, and such things are expensive, as you know. It was during those days of suspense that Catharine's face took on the expression in the portrait there. The other was taken since her marriage."

"But Merlin—was he cured after all?" I asked.

"There is no trace of his lameness except a slight limp, as you may see for yourself," she answered pointing to her husband, who was coming up the walk.

"But I thought you said his sister's name was Hawley?"

"She is my husbands half sister. They are children of the same mother. By the way, Catharine is coming tomorrow. I should like you to be acquainted.

Afterward when I had the pleasure of counting Catharine among my friends, I did not wonder at the devotion with which her brother and his wife regarded her, for she was truly one of the noblest women I have ever known.

### Dining with Alexis Soyer.

Another "male dinner" of which I retain a vivid recollection took place in the private room of Soyer, the famous cook of the Reform club. A paper which I had contributed to a magazine on the inexhaustable subject of gastronomy attracted the notice of an authority at "The Club," and he called at my chambers with Soyer to talk over one of my theories and dispute its soundness. The upshot was that Soyer, who had peculiar notions on the art of dinner-giving proposed that I should dine with him on a day named, and he gave me the privilege of inviting four friends, while he would ask another, and, with the party present, make up the number of eight—just the number that can occupy a round-table, and be seen by each other. A perfect dinner party, where the conversation is general, should not exceed eight persons, or fall short of six. The dinner came off in the autumn, when game was abundant in the markets.

The party consisted of a distinguished actor, an artist, one of The Punch staff, a clerk in the foreign office, a Frenchman of letters, and the three individuals named above. Friends came disposed to be cheerful and strangers soon became friends. The conversation from beginning to end was delightful—varied, intelligent, vivacious: but the style of the dinner was in itself suggestive to remark. Only one dish came upon the table at the time. There were no knives—no salt! The meat, the fish, the fowl came before us in delicate slices, so exquisitely dressed and so sapidly seasoned that nothing more was necessary than to separate the morceaux with a fork and fall to.

There was a different wine for each course. Germany, France, Spain and Portugal contributed the results of their vintages to whet the appetite and impart spirit to the talk. Conviviality was at its hight when we had four hours at the table—i. e., from 8 p. m. until midnight—and then, to our astonishment, the butler brought in a ham and a pheasant. With one voice we protested against such a reinforcement after the numerous cates of which we had partaken. But Soyer was absolute. "Cut the ham, mon cher ami," he said to me. I obeyed with the sharpest of knives, brought in for the occasion, when, to my surprise, the simulated ham proved to be a sort of pound-cake with a mass of fruit-ice in its center. The imitation was so perfect that Soyer was quite justified in calling it a "jambon in a surprise." The pheasant was a similar imposition. In fact, it was nearly all ice-cream in a very solid condition, covered with a very thin paste colored to resemble a roasted bird.

While we were at dinner a servant brought in another specimen of Soyer's taste and ingenity; this was what he called a "bouquet de gibier"—a bouquet of game. It was three feet in height, shaped like a boy's kite—or, in fact, like an ordinary nosegay. On a bed of evergreens there lay in the center a pheasant in its gorgeous plumage, flanked at the upper corners by partridges, and on either side of the center lay the heads of hares and rabbits, whose feet projected below, the bodies being concealed by the leaves. Two woodcocks, gracefully arranged, formed the vortex of the bouquet. The whole thing was intended as a present to the duchess of Sutherland, the queen mistress of the robes, who heartily patronized the illustrious cuisinier.

### A Gorgeous Cathedral.

"The gold and scarlet of the sun" is rivaled in the cupolas of St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow. There are five of the cupolas, and no less than 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost $310,000, and upon the floors were expended $1,500,000. Ten thousand worshipers can be comfortable if their souls let them within this $12,500,000 temple.

### Three Old Counties.

The three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Penn in 1682 were Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia. Lancaster county's organization dates from May 10, 1729. It was formnd from Chester; and the counties of York, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon were constructed wholly or in art from this county.

A good country priest said to a dying drunkard: "My friend, you must reconcile yourself with your enemies."

"Then," groaned the dying man, "give me a glass of water."

The giraffe has never been known to utter a sound. In this respect it resembles a young lady in a street car when a gentleman gives her his seat.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Self-reliance is quite distinct from self-assertion.

Fancy runs most furiously when conscience drives it.

Better free in a foreign land than a slave at home.

The future of society is in the hands of the mothers.

Talk is cheap, but a good examlpe costs something.

A fruit-bearing tree bends; all the virtues are lowly.

The men that hope little are the men that go on working.

The scenes of childhood are the memories of future years.

Idleness wastes a man as sensibly as industry improves him.

People's intensions can only be decided by their conduct.

Faults are the things that make us all brothers and sisters.

Idleness wastes a man as sensibly as industry improves him.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness, and freedom.

The ingredients of conventions are truth, good sense and wit.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Many live miserably and meanly just to die magnificently and rich.

The man who feels certain he will not succeed is seldom mistaken.

Love, faith, patience—these are the three essentials of a happy life.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our hopes and delusions.

Mean souls, like poor picture, are often found in good-looking frames.

Treat your enemies as if they would some time or other be your friends.

Hope softens sorrow, brightens plain surroundings, and eases a hard lot.

Life is a long shipwreck of which the debris is friendship, glory and love.

He who is ashamed of his poverty will surely be arrogant of his wealth.

It is the lot of genius to be opposed, and to be invigorated by opposition.

It is human nature to love to make experiments at the expense of others.

He who laughs at cruelty set his heel on the neck of religion and godliness.

It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

Impossibilities, like vicious dogs, fly before him who is not afraid of them.

It is only those that have done nothing, who fancy they can do everything.

He who has filled the measure of his days has only learned how to begin to live.

Laws are always multiplying lawyers and lawyers always multiplying laws.

Follow the fashion: you had better display other people's follies than your own.

Many pride themselves upon being wild young men, who are only wild beasts.

Women loves always. When earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven.

The boy whose highest ambition it is to equal his father, seldom amounts to anything.

Anger is blood, poured and perplexed into a froth; but malice is the wisdom of our wrath.

We measure minds by their stature; it would be better to esteem them by their beauty.

How can we expect to know our neighbor's character, when he doesn't know it himself.

There is nothing that so refines the face and mind as the constant presence of good thoughts.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men that can't be buried.

A great part of our existence serves no other purpose than that of enabling us to enjoy the rest.

People seldom improve much when they have no better model than themselves to copy after.

Fortune does not materially change men; it only unmasks them and shows their true character.

It is easy to pick out flaws in other people's work, but far more profitable to do better work yourself.

Misery must follow sin, at a distance more or less near, as inevitably as the needle points to the pole.

Intelligence tests ignorance and wisdom tests foolles. But who are the intelligent and who are wise?

The application of common sense in matters of belief or business is always our best guide and monitor.

Less time spent in idle dreaming and devoted to the duties of life would give us wealth and contentment.

Truth sometimes forces the vicious and depraved to recognize and honor the virtue they cannot corrupt.

Only the power and potency of nature's laws are manifested to us when we come in contact with them.

Whether zeal or moderation be the point we aim at, let us keep fire out of the one and frost out of the other.

Zealous men are never displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are howling you the grounds of it.

The intellect has only one failing, which, to be sure, is a very considerable one. It has no conscience. Napoleon is the readiest instance of this.

True dignity abides with him alone who, in the silent hour of inward thought, can still suspect, and still revere himself in lowliness of heart.

The difference betweeen being perfect and in constantly trying to be so, is the difference between an angel in heaven and a good man on earth.

There is nothing that strengthens a man's honosty so much as trusting him; suspect him and you weaken his faith in himself and in everybody else.

There is nothing that has so much authority, and is entitled to so little, as custom. It rules all the fools with a rod of iron, and threatens even the wise.

### NIGHT THOUGHTS.

The day is done, and I for one,
Would at its close review,
What in the light have done 'twas right,
And what have failed to do.

Whether, throughout my daily hours,
I've toiled for self alone,
Or whether by some small denial,
Have helped another one.

The crickets chirp their mournfull lay,
With never-faltering voice,
To the great God who reigns above,
And bids the world rejoice.

They use the talent God has given,
Inferior though it be
To that of man endowed with wisdom
And a soul for eternity.

To whom the Lord hath given much,
Of him much is required;
Then let us work with diligence,
Never becoming tired.

Perhaps our mission here below
Is but to show a will,
To help some fellow-traveler
Striving to climb life's hill.

Perhaps a little friendly word
Is all that we can say,
But even that is better far
Than idling time away.

So let us work as God directs,
Asking of him each day
To show us where our duty lies
And help us to obey.

When day is done, then we as one
May, at its close, review
How in the light we've walked aright,
And tried much good to do.

### NELLIE'S NEIGHBOR.

"At last," said Nellie Parsons, as she folded the letter she had been reading, and slipped it back into its envelope—"at last I am an heiress! Who would have thought it possible? I am sure that no one would imagine me to be such a lucky individual—would they, girls?"

She lifted her fair face as she spoke and looked at her interested audience, which consisted of two factory girls, who, like herself, had known poverty and toil, with but few pleasures.

The collar at Nellie's white throat was snowy in its cleanliness; but the plain, dark dress was patched and darned in many places; and while the face would have graced a palace the attire spoke of pinching poverty in every one of its threadbare folds.

"A fortune!" said Mary, quickly. "Oh, Nellie, I am glad for your sake! There will be one less drudge on our floor."

"The vacancy will soon be filled," remarked Clara, "and Nellie's fortune will be our misfortune, for we two will be obliged to pay the rent of this room alone. We will have to secure another room-mate, or take a cheaper room, Mary."

"But there is a condition to my good fortune," said Nellie, referring to the letter once more. "My brother, who left home when mother died, and never seemed to care for me at all, has remembered me on his death-bed. He has a little child, and in looking about for some one with whom to leave him, Dan remembered me, and thought I would be kind to him.

"It seems," she continued, glancing down the page, "that he owns property in Litchfield—a little place seven or eight miles from here. His lawyer writes that there are two houses on the place, built exactly alike. I am to have one of them, if I will be a mother to Willie; and Willie is to have the other when he is a man. In the meantime, the rent of it is to support us two. Well, I only hope that I will like the child, and that he wont quite distract me with his noise."

The next day there was an affectionate farewell between the girls, who had been companions for many a weary month, and a few tears were shed at the parting.

"Don't feel bad, girls," said Nellie, hopefully. "The fare to Litchfield by railway is only twenty-five cents, and you can afford to visit me occasionally, and remain with me over Sunday. I'll have something extra nice for you when you do come."

Nellie felt just a little nervous at the thought of meeting the little nephew she had never seen.

She was sure she would be dreadfully awkward with her new responsibility, and perhaps cause the child to dislike her at the very start; but when a blue-eyed, golden-haired little boy of six sunny summers bounded into her arms, and showered his affectionate kisses upon her face, calling her, "My darling Auntie Nell!" how could she help giving him "love for love?" And the strangeness of the new position was gone in an instant.

"You're to be papa an' mamma an' everybody to me," confided Willie, when they had examined the new home.

"Yes, darling," said Nellie, gently. "Now run out and play, while I make some arrangements for dinner."

Willie did not need a second invitation, and he soon discovered that the other house had well kept grounds, and that there were lovely flowers blossoming just over the pretty green fence, which had quite an opening in one place.

"That's my house over there, an' of course I've got a right to the posies," he reasoned. "I'm a-goin' to make my Auntie Nell a present of them."

But when he attempted to squeeze through the opening in the hedge fence, a dozen thorny branches reached out and clutched him firmly.

A moment later Willie's lusty screams had brought a gentleman to the scene of the accident.

"Make 'em let go of me!" cried Willie, as the gentleman, in dressing gown and slippers, approached from "Willie's cottage."

"I was just agoin' to get some of them posies to take to Auntie Nell. They 'long to me, 'cause that is my house. Do you live in my house?"

"Yes, my little man; and because I pay for the use of it, the flowers are mine. But I will send a bouquet to your Auntie Nell."

Willie eyed the stranger for a moment in silence.

"Where are your little boys?" asked he, after having settled some perplexing thought to his own satisfaction.

"I have none," laughed the stranger. "I am a bachelor."

"Humph!" said Willie, in disgust, as he walked away, disdaining to notice the stranger further, and quite forgetting the flowers.

"Auntie Nell," he said, on entering the room where Nellie was preparing their noon meal, "there is a horrid man lives in my house; and when I asked where his little boys were, 'cause he's too big to fight, an' I thought maybe he had a littler boy'n me, he said there wasn't any little boys, 'cause he was a batcher!"

"A bachelor!" laughed Nellie, merrily. "Is he old, Willie!"

"Old, I guess he is. Hum! he's got the biggest lot of fisker onto his face ever was."

"I detest old bachelors!" soliloquized Nellie, with a half-pout on her rosy lips; "and he's my nearest neighbor, too. Dear me! I hope he doesn't keep dogs."

And Mr. Leroy, as he gathered a bouquet of his choicest flowers for Willie's "Auntie Nell," mused in this fashion:

"An old maid aunt and a troublesome boy. Delightful neighbors, I must say, for a young fellow like me, who detests old maids, and especially cats. I hope she is one of those spinsters we hear of occasionally who don't keep cats."

The flowers were sent to his neighbor by a boy who consented to do the errand for a dime; but Nellie received them as coldly as they had been presented, for Willie had related all of his conversation with their next door neighbor.

"He need not have presented them simply because the dear child tried to take what he honestly thought belonged to him," she thought, with a warmer glow on her cheeks. "However, since he has sent them, I will manage to return the favor, and then we will be even."

The next day Nellie dispatchel Willie to their neighbor with a dish of delicious cream cakes.

Many times she obliged Willie to rehearse the words he was to repeat on presenting them.

"Tell him that Auntie Nell is much obliged for the flowers," she said, "and that she hopes he will be pleased to accept these cakes in return."

"Because," she added, reflectively, in an undertone, never thinking that the child would repeat it as a part of her message, "an old bachelor like him will be glad to taste a bit of something nice."

Willie did the errand with very bad grace.

"Such nice cakes, an' such a lot of 'em," he mused. "Horrid old butcher! I just don't think Auntie Nell kept many at home for me."

When Mr. Leroy opened the door in answer to Willie's knock, Willie was swallowing very fast, in order to get entirely rid of the last mouthful of cream-cake which he had been eating, because he came to the decision that so many cakes might make his tenant sick,

There were suspicious-looking crumbs about the child's rosy mouth as he said, speaking rapidly, as though repeating a well-learned lesson:

"Auntie Nell is much welcome for the flowers you sent her, and she hopes you'll be—be real thankful to get these nice cakes. (Though I told her that the flowers was mine, an' she ought to give the cakes to me.) She said that an old butcher like you would think these cakes was awfully nice,

"What did he say, Willie!" asked Nellie, as soon as the child reached home.

"He ain't got the least bit of manners," said Willie, disdainfully. "Maybe, though," he added, reflectively, "he was so glad to get the cakes that he couldn't say much. He said tell you—well, it meant 'thank you;' an' then he got red in the face, an' choked an' coughed, an' I heard him a-coughing in his room 'till I got home. I wouldn't wonder 's he's got the hoopin'-cough."

"I am sure there was nothing about my simple little return of favors to laugh at," said Nellie, with tears of vexation in her eyes.

On Sunday, Nellie left Willie to amuse himself, while she attended church.

As she came to the door at the close of the morning service, she discovered with dismay that it was raining.

"Oh, dear, and I did not bring my umbrella," she said, regretfully.

"Allow me to offer you the shelter of mine," said a pleasant voice, as a finely-dressed young man stepped forward, and without waiting for a reply, held his umbrella over her pretty new hat.

All through the service he had admired Nellie's fresh, sweet face, and wondered who this little stranger, in their quiet village could be.

Glancing up, she discovered the one face which had attracted her own attention.

Having introduced himself and learned her name, in return he said:

"As you are a stranger in our village and to me, it will be necessary for you to direct me to your home."

On giving the desired directions, he said:

"You live on the street with myself."

Then began a pleasant conversation on various topics, and each discovered that the other was a most delightful companion, long before they reached Nellie's gate.

"Such an entertaining young man!" thought Nellie. "Can converse well on any subject. I hope I shall have the privilege of meeting him often."

"Such an agreeable little girl!" thought Mr. Leroy. "It really does a fellow good to meet a sensible young lady, who can think of something besides her own pretty face. I shall make this event the beginning of a pleasant acquaintance, if I can."

"This is my home," said Nellie, pausing at the gate.

He glanced up in surprise.

At that moment a golden head appeared at the door, and Willie's shrill voice called out:

"That's my Auntie Nell, Mr. Butcherman, an' you can't have her! Say, did you eat all the cakes?"

The two young people in the drizzling rain at the gate looked into each other's faces quickly.

But the humorous part of the whole affair overcame them, and the next moment they were laughing heartily.

"The cakes were delicious," Miss Parsons, he finally managed to say.

"Won't you come in and have another?" she asked, shyly, with a merry light in her blue eyes.

He did not wait for a second bidding, but accepted the invitation at once.

As for Willie, Mr. Leroy soon won his heart by informing him that his pockets were perfect mines of wealth to good little boys with blue eyes and golden hair.

Willie was Mr. Leroy's sworn friend from that day, and sounded "Auntie Nell's" praises in his ears from morning until night.

Through the combined efforts of Mr. Leroy and Willie, the opening in the hedge-fence was made large enough to admit the child's chubby body without endangering face or clothes, and he was allowed to wander about at will, with the understanding that Mr. Leroy was to reserve the flowers as presents for "Auntie Nell."

Bouquets and cream cakes found their way back and forth quite often, until in the course of time Mr. Leroy and Nellie came to the conclusion that one cottage was sufficiently large for all three; and when Nellie's two young friends from the distant factory came to make her the long-contemplated visit, they found her in a pretty home, with a kind, loving husband, whom Willie persisted in calling "the butcher," and a noisy little boy, who ate cream-cakes and gathered flowers to his heart's content.

### Tea Plantations in India.

Of late years much attention has been paid to the growth of tea and coffee in India. The soil and climate in many parts have been found very favorable in their production. During years of residence in the hill province of Kumaon we had tea plantations all around us. The government led the way in this enterprise. Chinamen, trained in their own country to grow and manufacture tea, were brought to the province, and under their management tea of excellent quality was produced. The government gradually retired and left the field open to private enteprise. Many plantations are now in the province, a few belonging to individuals, but the greater number to companies, originated and sustained by European capital.

The management of some of the largest plantations has been intrusted to experienced Scotch gardeners, who have soon made themselves acquainted with the process of tea growing and tea-making, and have dispensed with the services of the Chinamen, most of whom have returned to their own country. The entire work is now done by natives of the province under European direction. Most of the gardens are laid out on tracts of mountain and forest which had been the property of the government, and the land has consequently been acquired with an ease which would not have been practicable had it belonged to the natives, who in such matters are manœuvring to a degree which few Europeans could follow and haggling to an extent the most patient can scarcely bear.

Of the many thousands of pounds laid out on these plantations a large portion has gone to the workmen in the shape of wages. We have often seen the people in the fields and in the factory, and we do not remember to have seen them once subjected to the whip or the stocks. They are well looked after to prevent them from shirking work and from stealing tea, but we have observed no instance of cruel treatment. In fact they know well that if cruelly or unjustly treated they have only to go to the authorites to obtain a patient hearing. The sick are supplied with medicine.

We have occasionally approached a tea plantation on a Saturday afternoon, and we have seen them trooping away merrily to their homes—which, we were told, were miles distant—with their week's wages to spend the Sunday with their families and return on Sunday night to the plantation to resume work on Monday morning. Among tea plantations there is no doubt the diversity which is found in every class, but if we can judge from what we have seen—and we have seen much—of their relation to their workmen, we can say the relation is as pleasant as can well be found between employers and employed.

### Exploration of Alaska.

Lieutenant Purcell, who went with Lieutenant Storey to Alaska to explore the great Putnam river, returned to San Francisco recently on the whaling tender, Thomas Pope. Purcell reports that before proceeding up the river the party visited the newly-found Bogoslav volcano. They noticed little change in it, except less smoke, and sand spit was forming to the westward of it. July 8 Story reached Hatham Inlet, into which the Putnam river empties. He intended to ascend the river as far as his barge launch would carry him, then go into winter quarters. The expedition would then divide up into sledging parties for the purpose of exploring Northern Alaska. As soon as navigation reopened he intended to come down Putnam river and explore Natak river, which empties into the inlet north of Putnam river. Lieutenant Purcell reports the party all well at the time he left. The expedition intended returning next fall.

### Afghan Boundary.

Sir Peter Lumsden, who was recently disappointed in not meeting the Russian Commission on the Afghan boundary, has turned his recent travels to good account. He recently read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, London, in which he described the Murghab Valley and its people. He also quoted from Captain Yale a very interesting account of the salt lake of Yan-Ollan. The valley of the lake is said to be some six miles square, surrounded by high hills so difficult of ascent that there is but a single road by which baggage animals can reach it. The bed of the lake is one mass of solid salt, perfectly level, covered by an inch or two of water. To ride over it was like riding over ice or cement. After scraping away a surface sediment, pure white salt is found, whose bottom no one has ever reached. There is another lake close by which is much larger, in which the salt is not so pure.

### Rosanna.

"You really do not seem to know," said Mrs. Moore to her husband, "how ugly that little one is. Is she not William?"

And Mr. Moore gravely answered his wife:

"But my dear, you have already said it 100 times, and were you to say it 100 times more Rose would not become less ugly for your saying so."

Rosanna was a little girl of about 14. She was their only child, and, to do her mother justice, was really very ugly—nay, almost revolting—with her little gray eyes, flat nose, large mouth, thick, protruding lips, red hair, and, above all, a form remarkably awray.

Rose was then very ugly; but she was a sweet girl, nevertheless. Kind and intelligent, she possessed a mind of the highest order. Nature seemed to have compensated her with every good quality of the heart for the want of every beauty of person.

The poor little thing was profoundly hurt as she listened to her mother's observation. "Oh, you little fright, you will never get a husband."

Eight o'clock struck. Mrs. Moore was sorely vexed.

"Go to bed, Rosanna."

Tremblingly the little girl approached her mother to give her the kiss of goodnight.

"'Tis useless, you little monster," said her mother.

A tear rolled from the little one's eye. She hastily wiped it away, and turning to her father, presented him the yet humid cheek. He kissed her tenderly

"I am not altogether miserable," she murmured leaving the room.

Retired to her chamber, she commenced embroidering a scarf, and worked thus part of the night, for she desired to be able to present it to her mother when she rose in the morning. The clock struck 12. She had just finished, and, putting it by, the little girl calmly resigned herself to rest. Her repose was undisturbed.

On the morrow Rose presented the scarf to her mother. What was the pain the little one experienced when her mother received it coldly, and expressed none of those tender sentiments which were to have been the sweet little one's reward. Her eyes, by chance, glanced over a neighboring mirror.

"Yes," she said, internally, "I am ugly—they are right"—and she sought in her young head to find a remedy for ugliness.

And then in the world—new pangs wounded the little ugly one's heart A first impression alienated all the young girls of her own age; but then she was so good, so amiable, so amusing, that they approached, then listened, and then loved her. Now, indeed, our little one was happy.

One day Mr. Moore went home in a violent passion, and became, in consequence of some trifling prevaracation, highly incensed against his wife. Their domestic felicity was troubled for eight long days—for eight long days Mrs. Moore was continually crying. Rosanna in vain racked her young brains to discover why; but her father still continued angry and her mother was still continually weeping. At last she reflected in her mind how to reconcile them.

They were all three seated in the parlor Mr. Moore was arranging the fire—when this was concluded he threw the tongs from him, snatched a book from the mantel, and opened it abruptly; but, after a moment's perusal, he closed it again, in a violent humor, cast a fierce glance at his trembling wife, and hurriedly rose from his chair.

Rosanna, deeply moved, clasped her arms about his neck as he was about to rise, and affectionately caressed him. He could not reject her innocent coaxing, and the little girl, thinking she had succeeded in touching his heart, took in her hands the moistened handkerchief wherewith her mother had been drying her weeping eyes, and dried them a second time therewith; she then tenderly embraced her mother, who returned her affectionate caress with all a mother's fondness.

The parties being now favorably disposed, naught remained but to establish the peace. This was no easy matter—neither would make the first overture—and without the penetration of little Rose, reconciliation would not then have taken place.

She took her father's hand between her own little hands, and pressed it to her bosom; she then took her mother's hand and joined it to her father's, as it lay near her heart. Human pride could resist no longer—the alienated parents rose at the same moment and cordially embraced each other.

From that hour Rose was the idol of them both.

Six years after this, Rosanna, the ugly Rosanna, was the ornament of every society to which her mother presented her. Amiable, witty and observing, her conversation was universally courted.

One summer evening the sun, which, during the day, had shed over nature an intense heat, had just disappeared, leaving the horizon covered with long wide braids of red—clouds more and more dark were heaping themselves on the eastern sky—the atmosphere was suffocating, and one would deem the earth was returning to the sun the heat she had been receiving from the latter during the day. All was heavy and weary—the air inhaled seemed rather to suffocate than nourish A drowsy languor overcame every one.

In a saloon, whose every window was thrown open, might be seen gliding here and there in the darkened light, groups of young females, whose white dresses, slightly agitated by the rising breeze of the evening, offered something mysterious and poetical wherein the imagination loved to dwell. A low, languishing whisper was then heard, like the soothing murmur of some distant rivulet. A young woman seated before a piano, was expressing her heart's sentiments by an extraordinary melody, now smooth and tender, now deep and trembling.

No more whispering, but a general silence, took place, for hers was a celestial symphony, a seraph's song.

Lord Melton, a fine, handsome young nobleman, was so deeply touched by the melody that his frame seemed agitated by a momentary convulsion. He listened to the angel's voice, so softly harmonizing with the sweet tones of the instrument, and felt an indescribable sensation thrill through his frame.

The music ceased, but the sweet voice vibrated on Melton's ear, and there was a charm in the witty and original trifle to which he listened that transfixed him where he stood.

"How beautiful must that young girl be," thought Melton. "Happy the man on whom may fall her choice," and he involuntarily sighed.

Suddenly lights are brought in. The young woman was the ugly Rosanna.

Lord Melton was stupefied—he closed his eyes; but the charm of that voice haunted his memory. He gazed on her a second time, and he found her less ugly. The beauties of her mind seemed transferred to her person, and her gray eyes, small as they were, expressed wonderfully her internal sensations.

Lord Melton wedded Rosanna, and became the happiest of men in the possession of the kindest and most loving of women.

Beauty deserts us; but virtue and talents, the faithful companions of our lives accompany us even to our graves,

### Indian Jugglers.

The jugglar is perhaps the most singular manto be met with in all India. His tricks outvie in neatness of execution and in wonder all of the most famous prestidigitateurs of Europe or America. Their paraphernalia consists of an old leather bag, and their dress of a rag across the loins. They generally travel in pairs, one being the musician and the other the performer. The musician's dress is certainly grotesque, and consists of a bright yellow or faded green cloth, wrapped around his body and between his legs in many a fold. Around his waist he slings a drum, and fastened to his chest in such a manner that it reaches his lips a reed instrument, supplied with a variety of different sized pipes, on which he can blow notes in a variety of keys widely separate, from the squeak of a pig to the melody of a bagpipe, and about as musical as either.

Shaking out his bag of dead men's bones, leather straps, conches, baskets, garden-pots and rubbish, the juggler proceeds to the execution of his tricks. He turns an innocent strap into the most vicious of hissing serpents, and affrights all those standing by; he runs a sword through an empty basket, and human gore gushes out profusely; fire is emitted from his nose and mouth, and after swallowing a pound of raw cotton, fine thread is drawn from his ears and nose. This is all done by a half-naked man in an open plain. But perhaps the most interesting and oft-described trick which may with justice in this connection be repeated here is the mango trick.

Taking up a common garden pot, the juggler hands it round for inspection. He then scrapes up some of the earth and filling the pot places over it a shawl, and blows on the earth, also repeating a prayer. This he continues for a few minutes, and suddenly taking away the shawl shows to the bystanders the sprouting head of a green and tender plant. Again he covers the pot and blows, and again uncovers. There is a tree in a miniature, with shapely leaf and blossem—and again the tree has grown to the height of four feet, with full turned fruit and bark—and then he blows on it, and before the eyes of the spectator the tree has vanished and the garden pot and earth are there alone.

### To Kill the Blues.

Generally speaking if you are troubled with the "blues," and cannot tell why, you may be certain that it springs from physical weakness. Instead of lying on a sofa and courting painful ideas, if you are a despairing lover, a hypochondriac, or a valitudinarian, you should be up and stirring yourself. The blood of a melancholy man is thick and slow, creeping sluggishly through his veins, like muddy waters in a canal; the blood of your merry, chirping philosopher is clear and quick, brisk as a newly broached champagne. Try, therefore, to set your blood in motion. To effect this, don't go to guzzling down brandy smashes, gin-cock-tails, or any of the other juggling compounds in which alchohol is disguised, for every artificial stimulant will drag you down two degress for every one it lifts up. The devil always beats at barter. Try, rather what a smart walk will do for you; set your pegs in motion on rough, rocky ground, or hurry up a steep, craggy hill; build a stone wall; swing an ax over a pile of hickory or rock-maple; turn a grindstone; dig ditches; practise "ground and lofty tumbling;" pour water into sieves with the Danaides, or, with Sisyphus, "up the high hill heave a huge round stone;" in short do anything that will start the perspiration, and you will soon cease to have your brains lined with black, as Burton expresses it, or to rise in the morning, as Cowper did, "like an infernal frog out of Acheron, crowned with the ooze of melancholy.'

### Slag Wool.

The production of slag wool and the industrial applications of the article appear to be largely on the increase. By the action of strong jets of steam the slag is transformed into a fibrous, whitish silicate cotton, which, being mineral, is incombustible, like asbestos; it is advantageously and extensively used in England in the construction of new houses with Mansard roofs, the space between the interiot lath or panelling and the exterior covering of zinc, slate, or tin, being filled with slag wool, the effect being to protect from the rigor of frost in winter and from intense heat in summer. It is also said to prevent freezing and bursting of taps, spouts and water pipes if these are covered by the wool in winter.

### A Rich Temple.

A Buddhist temple, which will cost $3,000,000, is being built in Kioto, Japan. It is said that more than a ton of large ropes, made of their own hair, contributed by the women of Japan, will be used to haul the timbers for the temple to their places. This temple is to be a Mecca for the faithful all over the Empire.

## THE FASHIONS.

—In relation to new dresses a fresh design in jackets for the autumn shows straight revers buttoned back on the garment from the throat to the edge of the loose-hanging fronts, a high, straight collar, and sleeves of rather more ample size at the wrist.

—The first choice for street costumes of the highest grade this season and the coming winter will be a woolen fabric. The richer stuffs, silk velvet, plush, etc., occupy a secondary position, save for full dress and in-door occasions.

—A handsome toilet has the skirt of cream-colored pongee edged with chenille. The bodice is of cream and olive-green striped faille also edged with chenille. The hat to be worn with this is of olive-green straw, lined with cream satin and trimmed with grasses and oats. The parasol is of olive-green crape lined with cream lace.

—Figaro jackets are made sleeveless, with a small epaulet, under which are worn sleeves to match the skirt. These sleeves attached to an underbodice, and if the jacket be open, a vest of the dress material forms the front of the bodice. If the bodice of the dress worn be intact, the jacket is slipped on without its accompanying underbodice.

—A new feature in the models for autumn tailor-made costumes is the long draperies which the English tailors call second or double skirts. Flounces are abandoned on the skirt, and when plaits are used they are shallow instead of being folded nearly double, as were the heavy skirts formerly worn. The plain skirt will meet with great favor on account of its light weight.

—The "dalmatique Theodora" is a Parisian novelty for full dress. It is a revival of the Greek chiton, so dear to the hearts of the classic beauties ten years ago. As its name implies, it resembles the dalmatica. It is made of transparent materials or lace, and is worn over silk princesse robes. It fastens on the shoulder, is gathered at the neck, and falls in folds to the edge of the skirt. It is confined to the waist by a girdle.

—Some of the fancy Indian cashmires—both real and of French manufacture—are very coarse in texture, and are striped with lines of boucle, traversed by single lines of one or many colors, or striped with white bands of two colors woven together, when they resemble the Limousine cloth both in color and texture. Others are fine and woven in two colors, one of them forming a spot or other small pattern.

—Some of the materials for autumn and winter wear show the roughest effects. Many of the goods are so shabby that it is doubtful whether they will prove acceptable to persons of quiet taste. The preference for tailor-made dresses is an indication that soft woolen fabrics will gain the ascendency. In Paris there is a decided tendency in favor of smooth-faced materials, and the English models show a preponderance of soft-finish and diagonal cloth.

—Some of the elegant fancy woolen fabrics brought out recently are as expensive as silk or satin goods of fine quality, and are far more popular for street wear than either of these materials, if we except perhaps the dark durable surahs. The new vigognes, for instance, are shown with exceedingly rich broche figures, small, but magnificently colored, over plain, rich, darkly dyed grounds. The broche designs, although showing a mingling of Persian colors, are always in perfect harmony with the prevailing shade of the goods they decorate, reminding one of the autumn foliage, a trifle subdued from its first vivid brilliancy of coloring, against the background of a dull, dark September sky. These rich figures are not woven in clusters, but detached and sprinkled at quite wide intervals over the soft, handsomely finished fabrics.

—Mantels and visites are shorter than ever; they have backs which are very little longer than the waist. Some of these have large jet epaulets which fall over peculiarly cut sleeves lined colored silk. They are trimmed with lace plaitings, draped back and front in fichu style, and have long, square ends with drooping jet ornaments. Jerseys retain their hold on favor. They are trimmed in many showy ways, and, when of silk, are very costly. Among the most elegant jerseys one may be mentioned of light-colored silk with a fichu plastron of garnet velvet, cuffs to match and passementerie epaulets. Small shawls, mantillas, scarfs and hoods of lace, lined with silk, of fine woolen goods, or of surah, tulle or embroidered silk, is the latest style. The mantillas and scarfs are arranged in various ways. They are of the usual fabrics.

—A Parisian costume for country use is of woolen guipure lace over silk. The false skirt has a deep plaited flounce. The guipure tunic forms a kind of round skirt raised near the left hip under a worsted cording. The waist is a kind of cloth, cuirass. It forms a deep point back and front. Over the point in the back are ribbon loops and long ends. Around the basque is a fancy woolen galloon. The same trimming starts from the neck and is taken down the front of the waist in the shape of a "veste Figaro." The straight collar and tightfitting sleeves have the same galloon. Another simple model is of veiling and changeable silk. The silk skirt has a narrow plaited flounce of veiling. In front of the skirt is a plaiting of veiling. Down either side of the skirt is a breadth of goods pointed as to the lower part. These breadths are joined in the back to a puffing. The waist is of veiling, trimmed down the front with a puffing of the same goods, fastened on the waist by bands of velvet. The tailor-shaped back forms a round basque, which is covered by the plaits of the puffing. The straight collar is of velvet. The tight-fitting sleeves have velvet cuffs. The hat for wear with this dress is of satin straw, with a high crown and a large etamine scarf tied in a bow in front.

The elasticity of cane hair bottoms can be restored by washing the cane with soap and water until it is well soaked, and then drying thoroughly in the air, after which they will become as tight and firm as new, if none of the canes are broken.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., OCT. 7, 1885.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

5:30 A. M. 9:00 P. M.

GARMANS!

OUR STORE IS OPEN TO MEET ALL TRAINS FROM 5:50 A. M. TO 9:00 P. M.

OUR PRICES ARE

**Positively the Lowest**

CONSISTENT WITH

**Strictly First-Class Goods.**

FANS AND PARASOLS

——AT A GREAT REDUCTION.——

**Summer Underwear**

IN ALL SIZES.

☞Don't Fail to Give Us a Call When in Town.

*D. GARMAN & SON.*

Bush Arcade, - - Bellefonte.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Centre Hall roller mill advertises for flour barrels and coopers.

——Christ Murray, on Tuesday, started on a few weeks visit to Kutztown.

—— To COOPERS.—Flour Barrels wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mills. tf

——Monday was so cool that overcoats and warm stoves were in demand.

——Mr. Strong has his burrs for making flour in running order, at Potters Mills.

——Saturday night and Sunday there was rain, and the weather has been cooler since.

——Mr. Westfall's schedule suits our people generally and could not be easily improved.

——The spire of the new Lutheran church in this place will be the handsomest in the county.

——Two of Laff. Neff's sons are herding cattle near Hot Springs, Ark., having a desire to taste that kind of life.

——We are informed that the next Lutheran Synod of Central Penn'a, will be held at Centre Hall next fall.

——The Tusseyville band festival will be continued on Saturday afternoon and evening, Oct. 10. All are invited.

——Wm. J. Thompson is putting up a first-class shingle mill on the site of his burt mill property at Potter's Mills.

——Some of the real estate of Wm. Harter, dec'd, at Aaronsburg, is advertised in the "Reporter" at public sale.

——Wm. H. and A. C. Ripka announce in the "Reporter" public sale of personal property of Chas. Ripka, dec'd. See another column.

——One of last Wednesday's trains killed a cow for Mr. Gingerich, near Gregg, and hurt another so much that it had to be killed.

——Persons who have received duns will greatly oblige by sending us what is due on REPORTER, as can be seen on the lable each week.

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

——A horse belonging to Rev. Miller, of Rebersburg, some time ago tramped into a nail and last week the animal took lock-jaw and died.

——Any of our readers wishing for a situation would do well to read the business card of P. N. Nicholas & Co., which is inserted in another place. 30sep3t

——The Centre Hall roller mill runs at night part of the time besides all day. The excellence of the flour is gaining a large trade for the mill.

——Wolf's have on hand a lot of ladies' single and double shawls they are selling out cheap. Ladies will do well to examine them before buying.

——Mr. Catherman, a young man from Mifflinburg, will become railroad agent at this station as soon as Mr. Kinter leaves for Riverside.

——Wm. K. Alexander has sold his interest in the Linden Hall store to Irvin Ross. The firm will now be composed of Irvin Ross and Wm. Keller.

——The hot September spell ended with the 2nd of October, which opened cloudy and cooler, followed by rain in the afternoon and next day, Saturday.

——The brick work of the new Lutheran church, in this place, was finished on Monday evening. The slaters are expected to begin roofing this week.

——D. A. Boozer is selling whips at cost to make room for a new stock; home-made harness at a low figure; and highest prices paid for hides. Call on him.

——The well known firm of P. N. Nicholas & Co. are advertising with us for men. This is a good opening for any man who wishes a permanent situation. 30s3t

——Ex Judge John Walls, of Lewisburg, is 84 years of age, and as active on foot as the average man of 50 years. Apparently he is good for 100 years.

——Don't forget to visit Wolf's store now for bargains. They are selling cheap in order to make room for new goods. You will not regret having been there.

——Wolf's still have a few clothing on hand that they sell remarkably cheap. Overcoats are now in demand and Wolf's have them at prices that will astonish you.

——Graham & Son are selling boots and shoes cheaper than ever; everything marked down to the lowest price. Leave your measure for a pair of good, solid custom-made boots or gaiters to your order.

——G. W. Gingerich, Ex'r, advertises sale of personal property of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, in "Reporter."

——Merchant tailoring in all its branches done at the Philad. Branch. A tailor of long experience superintends all work, and utmost satisfaction guaranteed. tf.

—— Centre and Blair counties are having a little legal set-to, at the present time, about which ought to support two patients now in the Danville insane asylum. Centre claims they belong to Blair.

——Wolf's have a large new stock of the justly celebrated "Richardson" and "Towando" boots. None better in the market. The best assortment in the valley. Don't fail to see them before you buy.

——W. H. Lawley, of Lykens, and Miss Emma Dipple, both deaf mutes, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, in Milford twp., Juniata county, by Rev. E. E. Berry, on Sept. 10.

Having started a boot and shoe-making shop, in the old bank building, Church street, I would solicit a share of the patronage of Centre Hall and vicinity. Repairing a specialty.—A. G. NOLL. o21

——Mr. John Dauberman has purchased a lot at the lower end of town, which means another new house, next summer. We will be pleased to have so good a man as Mr. John Dauberman become a citizen here.

——Our stock of fall and winter woolens is now in, and on all orders for the next 30 days, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent. GOLDSMITH BROS.,

——A number of people of this section are attending the State fair in Philadelphia, at present. Among those taking in the sights from this place are Messrs. Isaac Tresler, Samuel and James Durst and D. C. Runkle.

——BITS.—J. H. Harpster is moving about with more ease again. D. F. Luse did the painting in Bartholmew's building. Charley Bollinger's smith-shop is up. Business is brisk at the railroad station and increasing.

——Graham & Son are selling a gent's calf, kid top, all solid leather, every pair warranted, for $2.50, equal to the best $3 shoe in the town. Remember the price, $2.50. Corner Brockerhoff row.

——Business on the L. & T. railroad is better than the officials expected and constantly on the increase, in passenger and freight trafic. Perhaps we'll get something on our stock after all yet—a divy would be welcomed by all.

——After Sept. 1 our stock of zephyrs, yarns, embroidery and knitting silks, and everything pertaining to the line of fancy work, will be complete and kept up as it formerly was at our old stand before the fire. GOLDSMITH BROS.

——Abe Kerlin was in town again last week to look after the buildings he has going up here. He expects to move here next spring—what business he will start up we don't just know, but guess it will be something that will have a sharp edge.

——Mr. George Hoffer, of Boalsburg, formerly a resident of near this place for many years, intends moving to Petersburg, Huntingdon county, in a few weeks. Mr. Hoffer, we are told, will engage in keeping a boarding house at that place.

——Mr. Alfred Diehl, of Watsontown, has a new match factory at Curwensville, Clearfield county, in full operation. Three machines are now at work, two cutting square and one round sticks, the total capacity being 8,000,000 sticks per day.

——All freights for Bellefonte from the east now pass over the L. & T. railroad, reaching their destination quicker and at less freight charges. Thus Bellefonte finds itself benefitted by our railroad in two important items already.

——The largest and best assortment of men's gloves ever brought to this section you will find at Wolf & Son's. They were bought direct from the manufacturers in Gloverville, N. Y., at manufacturers' prices, and can therefore be sold cheaper than heretofore. All grades and prices.

——Ladies wishing a shoe that will look well and at the same time be comfortable to the feet, should try a pair of hand-made Waukenphasts, or a pair of those elegant hand-made Pump sole shoes, all sizes and widths. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by E. Graham & Son, corner store Brockerhoff row, Bellefonte.

——A grand old-fashioned celebration took place at Washington Furnace, in Clinton county, on Saturday. The festivities were participated in by a Grand Army Post and band, three Sunday Schools and crowds of country people. Addresses were delivered by several clergymen, thus combining moral instruction with social enjoyment.

——LUTHERAN SYNOD AT REBERSBURG.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania met at Rebersburg, Wednesday evening, 30 ult. The opening sermon, by reason of the retiring president's ill health, was preached by Rev. J. M. Reimsnyder, of Lewistown. The calling of the roll on Thursday morning showed that thirty-one ministers with their delegates were present, and only two ministers absent, and these by reason of sickness. The retiring President, Rev. E. E. Berry, of Mifflintown, read his report, embracing the work of the Synod during the year pertaining to church building, removals, accessions to Synod, &c., &c. Only two vacancies, at present, are found in the Synod, being Rebersburg and Sugar Valley, the latter to be vacant in January, next. The present officers of the Synod are, Rev. J. K. Miller, President; Rev. C. L. McConnell, of Logan, Secretary; Rev. W. H. Diven, of Salona, Treasurer. The membership in this Synod aggregates about 8000. Three new applicants for the ministry were received on the funds of the Synod, and one was licenced to preach the gospel. The amount received during the past year for the benevolent work of the church aggregated about $7,500. There was preaching during the sessions of Synod every evening, the Lord's Supper being administered on Sabbath morning to a large and deeply interested congregation. A children's meeting was held on Sabbath afternoon, which was largely attended and added no little pleasure and interest to the work. The abundant hospitality of the Rebersburg people is almost proverbial, and their attendance on all the meetings in such large numbers was rather exceptional. The sessions of Synod were characterized by a spirit of sober inquiry after truth and an earnest search into the needs of the churches generally. Certainly much may be expected in the way of increased fruitage during the coming year. The next meeting of the Synod will be held in Centre Hall, beginning on the last Wednesday of Sept., '86. *

——The work on the new Lutheran church, in this place, is progressing, tho' the edifice may not be ready for dedication as soon as was intended owing to the delays that were caused by misunderstanding the plans of the architect, which have however, been overcome. There were various unfounded rumors abroad relative to the work, which it may be well to correct here. One was that the plans of the architect had to be changed to secure the intended design of contruction. This is an entirely wrong impression, the work of the architect, Mr. Bolton, of Philadelphia, is that of a master hand, and has not been changed, and his plans will harmonize as per drawings and specifications, in every particular. Another rumor was that the whole work was about to be torn down, on account of sinking of the foundations. There is no ground for this rumor, as the foundation has shown no signs of giving. This rumor no doubt originated from the fact that small parts of the wall and brick work were changed because of failure to put them down as found in the plans and specifications. There has thus far been nothing of a serious nature, and mistakes will happen with any mechanic, and in the above instance were of a nature to allow correction without disturbing the plans of Mr. Bolton.

——Ladies' long coats and Russian circulars, from $4 upwards—Bee Hive. 2

——Van Pelt & Mingle's Holstein cattle have arrived and are grazing near the station.

——The all wool Tricots advertised by us at 59 cents will now be sold at 50 cts., at the Bee Hive. 2t

——Our handsome friend, W. B. Chamberlain, esq., of Milton, has our thanks for a complimentary to the Milton Driving Park and Fair Association, Oct. 14-17.

——Grand Fall Opening and Red Letter Sale, begining Saturday, Oct. 10th, will last only 8 days at the Hee Hive. 2

——The Reformed church of Aaronsburg will be dedicated on Sunday, 25th. It will be among the handsomest church edifices in this county. The seating will be by cozy arm chairs. It is a cerdit to the town and especially to Bro. Yearick's flock.

——The following is what the Philad. *Photographer*, the leading photographic journal in America, says: "From Mr. C. W. Derstine, of Lewistown, Pa., we have some very interesting specimens of good photographic work, including one of a young lad mounting a bicycle, which is very natural and gracefully posed. The work is excellent."

——Mr. Jacob Tibbens, a resident of College twp., died on morning of 23 ult. Mr. Tibbens was about 80 years old and enjoyed the esteem of all his neighbors. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious faith he adheared to the Reformed church. He lived a life which affords a model for all and his death was peaceful and triumphant.

——The train which reached Bellefonte at 6 o'clock in the morning from Lock Haven to Tyrone has been taken off and now gets to Bellefonte four hours later—at 10 a. m.—and leaves for Tyrone upon the arrival of the train on the Pennsvalley road at 10:30, and makes close connection at Tyrone with the east bound train. This is a good arrangement.

——We regret to learn that our venerable friend, Mr. Christian Dale, of College twp., met with a very serious accident on Thursday of last week. It appears he was engaged in picking fruit, and standing on a step-ladder, it tumbled over, precipitating the old gentleman to the ground. The result was a broken leg and other painful injuries.

——Bartholmew's new store opens on Thursday, 8, with a large and splendid stock of dry-goods, notions, groceries, boots, shoes, and everything else—he intends making it headquarters for every thing in the line of produce and pay highest prices in goods for same. Come to the grand opening, at the Centre Hall station.

### COBURN SHORTS.

Jeff Gable has his house under roof and is laying the floors. Monroe Kreamer, of Aaronsburg, has bought a lot on Second St. and commenced diggingt he cellar last week.

There were several weddings in our village lately. It is rumored that Esq. Gettig had a quiet wedding on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening Samuel Wilson and Miss Sallie Kline were married. Wednesday evening James J. Gable, proprietor of the Vanderbilt house, and Miss Annie Kline were united. The wedding was quite a surprise to the community, but it seems they wanted to take advantage of the license act. On Thursday evening the Calathumpian band turned out in full force and serenaded James and his bride, but the fun didn't last very long as the couple soon made their appearance and James ordered them over to see old Joe, which settled the noise. It is also the rumor that Mr. Herring and Mrs. Rider are married, but I can't vouch for that.

Our party was out deer hunting with no success. The Greenbrier party killed a bear. Coburn has been very quiet since the "coons" left.

Trumpfheller & Vonada were to Philadelphia this week laying in a fall and winter stock of goods. Suppose they will give bigger inducements than ever. Greninger also intends buying a new stock soon.

This has been "Potato Corner" for some time past. There are lots of "potato bugs" around and plenty of apple buyers. The apple crop is a good one and farmers are holding back for higher prices.

Kreamer has his cottage ready to finish; the inside has also the second coat of paint, and when finished will be the cosiest building in town. J. B. Kern is finishing Samuel Ard's residence. We will have to christen Mr. Ard Judge when he moves into his new house.

Business is pretty brisk, and some grain moving, but the majority of farmers are holding up for bettter prices.

The community seems well satisfied with the present schedule for trains.

Coburn, Oct. 5. YANK.

### MILLHEIM ITEMS.

D. W. Zeigler's house is under roof.

The timber for Musser & Smith's new hardware store is nearly all on the ground.

John F. Harter tore down his old shop for the purpose of improving his property. Who will be next?

Would you like to know who the Millheim correspondent is?

How is it about that ham at 5 cents a pound? editor of the Millheim "Journal."

The "Breakfast Table" is busted, that is in Millheim; Grit is always ahead.

Did you ever see the nice lot of groceries at the Millheim grocery? We mean the Bee-Hive. SHITTLECOVEL.

### BRAVERY OF BARBARIANS.

The strenuous and partly successful resistance offered to two of the great military powers of Europe by nations regarded as outside the pale of civilization, and from a military standpoint as puny and contemptible, calls attention to the revolution which is gradually being brought about in the relations of western and enligitened countries to the barbarous or semi-barbarous races of the world. Other things equal, it is probable that there is but little difference in men in regard to that quality of courage which is meant by contempt of death. The Chinaman kneels with a jest on his lips beneath the sword of the executioner; the red Indian bears tortore at the stake with a stoicism and calmness that would have evoked the admiring wonder of a Roman in the Coliseum; the Arab rushes on the bayonet of the British soldier as if death were rather to be sought than avoided. In this respect they display a bravery and an indifference to suffering fully equal to that of an Englishman, a Frenchman or a German.

The deposed emperor of the Aztecs bore with patience the cruelties inflicted on him by his Spanish captors; indeed, no Spaniard could have borne himself more heroically. Yet these same Aztecs, perhaps with Guatemozin at their head, were scattered like sheep before the Spanish invaders. Therefore, it has not been a lack of courage that has led to the overthrow of multitudes of semi-civilized combatants by comparatively small forces of Europeans. In other words, man, to whatever race he may belong, is naturally and instinctively inclined to and capable of a valiant defense of his person, of his family, and of his property. He is instinctively capable of facing death with fortitude, and is not naturally a coward. Circumstances, however, and surroundings may engraft cowardice upon him; and terror, born of ignorance and coupled with lack of discipline and a sense of inferiority in physique, and in arms and equipments for defense, may cause him to quail before a foe greatly inferior in numbers.

By a change of circumstances the Spartan could become a Sybarite, the Tartar of Manchuria, a denizen of Chinese opium dens, physically helpless in the presence of a hardly-trained and temperate enemy, while another and gradual change might convert the Sybarite into a Spartan and the degenerate Mantchu into a son of the desert. Therefore, the differences which have given western nations a superiority over the semi-civilized and savage are largely, if not mainly, artificial. Regular discipline and training, unenlightened as to the methods and forces used in modern warfare, and arming and equipment with weapons similar to those of their civilized adversaries, would go far toward equalizing the ability for offense and defense of civilized and uncivilized powers.

### HINDOO VIRGIN WIDOWS.

As the custom of early marriage, or rather infant marriage, is widely prevalent in India, there is seen a vast number of virgin widows here. You might frequently see girls of two or three years married to boys of seven or eight, and many of them becoming widows soon after their marriage. So the number of virgin widows under fifteen is very large. In the last census taken in 1881 the number of such widows in India was estimated to be about two-thirds of the whole number of widows. It is the presence of this large number of infant and girl widows that make the custom of perpetual widowhood the more appalling.

The life a widow leads is very miserable. She is not allowed to wear ornaments or put on fine clothing. She must not take fish or flesh. She has to cook her own food, which generally consists, in middle-class families, of a small quantity of boiled rice and vegetables and milk. Twice every month she has to fast the whole day, taking no food or drink. A widow in most cases depends for her subsistence on her brother or some other such near relative, at whose house she resides and where she has to perform all the work of a housewife. In many a Hindoo home the widow is both the cook and maid-servant. In certain homes she is subjected to hard treatment, but in many others, be it noted, her sad lot is most sincerely sympathized with, and care is taken not to hurt her feelings.

### THE USES OF IVY.

*Land and Water* says the common belief that ivy trained against the walls of a dwelling-house produces damp walls and general unhealthiness, is fallacious. The very opposite is the case. If one will carefully examine an ivy-clad wall after a shower of rain, he will notice that while the overlapping leaves have conducted the water from point to point until it has reached the ground, the wall beneath is perfectly dry and dusty. More than this, the thirsty shoots, which force their way into every crevice of the structure which will afford a firm hold, act like suckers, in drawing out any particles of moisture for their own nourishment. The ivy, in fact, acts like a great-coat, keeping the house from wet and warm. One more virtue it has, in giving to the ugliest structure an evergreen beauty.

Cash will be paid for red wheat, rye oats and corn, at the roller mill, Centre Hall. tf

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, W. MILES WALKER, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 3, 1885,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November) at which time the following officers will be elected, to wit:

One person for State Treasurer for the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Jury Commissioner for the County of Centre.

One person for Coroner for the County of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines at the public house of Andrew Immel, at Aaronsburg, west precinct.

Haines tonwship, east precinct, at the school house in Woodward.

For the township of Half Moon at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Potter, north precinct, at the public house of D J Meyer in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter, south precinct, at the public house of David H Ruhl in Potters Mills.

For the township of Gregg, northern precinct, at Murry's school house.

For the township of Gregg, southern precinct, at the public house owned by J B Fisher, of Penn Hall.

For the township of College at the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, old precinct, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, new precinct, in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borrough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court house in Bellefonte.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, northern precinct, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Rush, southern precinct, at Powelton school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, east precinct, at the school house in Snow Shoe town.

For the township of Snow Shoe, west precinct, at the Moshannon school house.

For the township of Marion at the house of Joel King in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, north precinct, at the Walter school house.

For the township of Boggs, south precinct, at Central City school house.

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty in the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the school house of J K Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house of Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg at the large public school house.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That all persons, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold an office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law capable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following acts of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1868: "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified electors for the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for and the be labled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers to be voted for and shall be labled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be labled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

W. MILES WALKER,
Sheriff of Centre County.

——IMPORTANT FOR SOMEBODY.—The postmaster at Hastings, Neb., writes to the postmaster at Reading, Pa., under date of August 24, '85, as follows: "Will you inform any parties within reach of the delivery of your office by the name of Wolf, that there was one George Wolf died at McCook, Nebraska, on the 10th instant, with typhoid fever, and he has left some property. Papers in Pennsylvania please copy. Address William S. Hammond's, Hastings, Neb."

ESTRAY.—Two yearling heifers, dark red, belonging to the undersigned, have gone estray. A suitable reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of same. W. A. SANDOE,
7oct3t Centre Hall.

APPRENTICE WANTED to learn tailoring, not over 16 years of age, and can come well recommended. W. A. SANDOE,
7oct3t Centre Hall.

### MARRIED.

On Sept. 17, by Rev. W. H Groh, Dan'l M. Stine and Miss Lizzie Kelley, both of Filmore.

On Sept. 24, by the same, John H. Shuey and Miss Maggie E. Mayes, both of College twp.

On Sept. 19, by the same, Ira C. Kormrn, of Oak Hall, and Miss Sarah E. Close, of Lemont.

On Sept. 26, by J. H. Reifsnyder, Esq., M. F. Auman and Miss H. S. Dean, both of Penn twp., Centre Co.

On Sept. 27, by Rev. B. Hengst, Mr. Milford H. Gharet, of Boonville, to Miss Rebecca A. Snavely, of Coburn.

On Sept. 29, by the same, Samuel S. Wilson and Miss Sarah R. Weaver, both of Coburn.

### DIED.

On Sept. 28, in College twp., Mr. Jacob Tibbens, aged 87 years, 2 months, 16 days.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
7oct6t G. W. GINGERICH,
Executor, Centre Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, in Potter twp., 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, on Saturday, October 24, at 1 p. m., the following: Two horses, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 1 breeding sow, 4 hogs, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, open buggy, top buggy, 2 seated cutter, sleigh, long sled, hay by the ton, corn fodder, forks, rakes, shovels, horse gears, 2 sets single harness, fly nets, gloves, harrows, double and single trees, household goods, bureau, 3 tables, chairs, 62 yards of good carpet, clock, sink, meat stands, cider barrels, iron kettle, ⅓ interest in sausage chopper, coal stove and pipe, new Harvest Home cook stove, corner cupboard, sewing machine, dishes, crocks, cross cut saw, and other articles.
G. W. GINGERICH, Executor.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the late residence of Chas. Ripka, dec'd, 4½ miles south of Spring Mills, on Thursday, October 22, '85, the following named personal property, viz: One good stallion, good mare, 4 cows, 3 heifers, bull, 2 calves, 1 sow, 2 shoats, road wagon and bed, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon with shafts and pole, buggy, cart, wheel-barrow, 2-horse sled, sleigh, log-sled, sled soles, Excelsior reaper, hay rake, plows, harrows, cornscraper, cultivators, corn-planter, single and double trees, log chain, cow chains, etc., grindstones, hoes, shovels, forks, rakes, 2 grain cradles, scythes, crosscut saw, carpenter tools, sledge and iron bars, cutting box, hay fork, rope and pulleys, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, horse gears, single and double harness, saddle, grain bags, household furniture, beds, bureaus, tables, chairs, sinks, chests, doughtray, cupboards, corner cupboard, sewing machine, 2 eight day clocks, 2 cook stoves and fixtures, 2 ten plate stoves and pipe, lot of carpet, queens, earth and tin ware, jars, buckets, brass and copper kettles, 3 iron kettles, tubs, meat vessels, barrels, stands, churn, leather, shot gun, musket, dinner bells, baskets, sheep shear, bed and table linen, quilts, apple butter, may also offer hay, fodder, corn, apples, potatoes, lumber, saw mill irons, water wheels, and other articles. Sale to begin at 10 a. m., when terms will be made known.
W. H. & A. C. RIPKA, Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale the following real estate, of Wm. Harter, dec'd, at Aaronsburg, on Thursday, OCTOBER 29, '85: A lot of ground, corner of Main street and Rachel's way, containing about ¼ Acre, thereon erected a large and fine two-story Dwelling House, stable and all necessary outbuildings, with water convenient and all kinds of fruit on lot. Also adjoining above, and separated by an alley, TWO OTHER LOTS, one thereof containing a thriving young orchard.

Also, adjoining these lots on the south, another lot containing about 1½ Acres of ground, one of the best squares of said town.

Also, a tract of land about ½ mile south of Aaronsburg, containing about 26 Acres, which is under good fences and in the highest state of cultivation.

The above property will be sold in separate parcels, or as a whole, as may be to the best interest of the heirs. Sale to begin at 1 p. m., when terms will be made known.
JONATHAN HARTER, Agent.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, in Potter twp., on Saturday, OCTOBER 24, 1885, the following described real estate of Benj. Bitner, dec'd, viz: A VALUABLE FARM bounded by lands of Jonathan Royer, Wm. Kerr, Alex. Kerr, George Grossman, G. M. Harter, and Jacob Royer, and others, containing 112 ACRES, more or less. Thereon a large weather-boarded Log Dwelling House, bank barn, hoppen and other outbuildings. Two good wells and a cistern, near the house, and Sinking creek on the south side. A good orchard of choice fruit. The farm is under a good state of cultivation.

Also one other tract bounded by lands of Geo. Grossman on the east, north by public road, west by land of John Mitterling and south by Geo. M. Harter, containing 4 ACRES, more or less.

Also another tract, bounded east by Joseph Neff, south and west by John D. Deckert, and on the north by lands of Brockerhoff heirs, containing 12 ACRES, more or less.

The 4 and 12 acre tracts are Timberland.

Sale to begin at 1 p. m.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid or secured on day of sale; ½ of the purchase money, less the 10 per cent. to be paid at sale, to be paid upon confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one-third in two years, the deferred payments to bear interest from confirmation of sale and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. J. W. DASHEM,
F. M. BURKHOLDER,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of William Harter, late of Haines twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
16sep6t JONATHAN HARTER,
Adm'r, Millheim, Pa.

### MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1885.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BUTTER.** | | |
| Creamery, Penn'a, extra | | 22 |
| " Western " | 21 | 22 |
| **EGGS.** | | |
| Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz | crates 17 | 21 |
| " " " " | bbls | 20 |
| Western, ex brands | crates | 17 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | |
| Fowls, straight, nearby | per lb 11 | 10 |
| " mixed " | " 9 | 10 |
| " Western, straight | " | 10 |
| " " mixed | " | 9 |
| Chickens, Spring | " 9 | 10 |
| Roosters | " 5 | 6 |
| Ducks, Spring | " 9 | 10 |
| **LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.** | | |
| Calves, Del. & Md. prime | per lb | 7 |
| " Fair to good | " 5 | 5½ |
| " Common stock | " 3 | 4 |
| Sheep, prime | " | 5¼ |
| Lambs, extra | " | 6 |
| Live Cattle | " 5 | 6 |
| Hogs, live | " 5½ | 6 |
| Pigs, live | " 4 | 5 |
| **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.** | | |
| Cabbage | per basket | 35 |
| " | per 100 4 50 | 6 00 |
| Apples, new | per bbl $1 50 | $1 75 |
| Peaches, extra | peck crate 1 25 | 1 50 |
| " fair | " 25 | 50 |
| " fancy | per basket 90 | 1 25 |
| New Potatoes, choice | per bbl 45 | 60 |
| Sweet Potatoes | per basket 30 | 35 |
| " Jersey, extra | " 1 50 | 1 75 |
| " Md | " | 1 25 |
| Watermelons, extra | per 100 10 00 | 12 00 |
| " prime | " 6 00 | 8 00 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | |
| Timothy, choice | per ton$ | $16 00 |
| " fair | " 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Cut Hay | " | 22 00 |
| Rye Straw | " | 16 00 |
| Wheat Straw | " | 10 00 |
| Oat Straw | " 9 00 | 10 00 |
| **SEEDS.** | | |
| Timothy | per bu 1 90 | 2 00 |
| Clover | per lb | 9½ 10 |
| Flax | per bu | 1 40 |
| **CHEESE.** | | |
| N Y Factory, choice | | 8½ |
| Ohio, fat, fine | | 8 |
| **DRIED FRUIT.** | | |
| Pitted Cherries | per lb 9 | 11 |
| Raspberries | " 17 | 19 |
| Blackberries | " 6½ | 7¾ |
| **WOOL.** | | |
| Tub-Washed | per lb 28 | 31 |
| Unwashed | " 19 | 21 |
| **FEATHERS.** | | |
| Choice Geese | per lb 48 | 52 |
| Prime " | " 45 | 46 |
| Chicken | " 4 | 5 |
| **HIDES.** | | |
| Hides, Dry | per lb 10 | 11 |
| Calf, Salted | " 12 | 13 |
| Hides, Green, Steer | " 5½ | 6 |
| " " Cow | " 5 | 5½ |
| " " Bull | " 4 | 4½ |
| " Salted Steer | " 8½ | 9 |
| " " Cow | " 8 | 8 |
| Sheep Skins, per piece | 65 | 75 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Lard, Country lots, prime | per lb 7¾ | 8 |
| Tallow, Solid | " | 5¼ |
| " Cake | " | 5¼ |
| Honey in Comb | " 10 | 11 |
| Country Soap | " 4½ | 5 |

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuations

SPRING MILLS MARKET

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat—Red | 85 |
| White & Mixed | 80 |
| Rye | 50 |
| Corn, 45 shelled, and ears old | 45 |
| Oats | 25 |
| Buckwheat | 50 |
| Barley | 40 |
| Cloverseed large | 5 00 |
| Cloverseed small | 6 00 |
| Timothy seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster, ground per ton | 9 00 |
| Flour, per barrel | 5 00 |
| Roller Flour, per barrel | 6 50 |

Butter 1; tallow, 6; lard, 8; ham, 12; shoudle 8; bacon or side, 8; eggs per dozen, 12 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COALS—Pea, 3.00; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00 Egg, 4.75.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1885.
(Corrected Weekly.)

| | Chicago. | Philadelphia |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 84½ | —93½ |
| Corn | 41½ | —49 |
| Oats | 25½ | —34½ |
| Pork | 8 10 | |
| Lard | 5 92½ | |

SAMUEL WHITE, Jr., Com'n Broker
23 South Third Street.